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S. U. M. Institution
Kalimpong

SUMITE 1993

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CONTENTS

ENGLISH SECTION :

Editorial
Obituary
School Notes
Academic Prize –1992
What The Great Men Say —Rajesh Gupta, X-B
SUMI Alumni Association
Amaging Facts —Paras Prodhan, XII Sc.
Let There Be A New Tomorrow
Life —Benoy Rai, Ex-Student
A Pleasant Stay —Mr. Rob Sandercock, England
An Introduction to Cellular Ageing —Dr. Sunil Kaul
Environment —Arun Chhetry
My Five Months At SUMI —Mr. Bill Brimacombe, England
Smile A While —Praveen Sherpa, Class XI (Hu)
Conservation of our Resources —Harun Rai, 'Sukita' Class-X-A
Nature Speaks —Navin Tamang, Class-XI Sc.
Famous Quotations —Sarif Sherpa, Class-VII 'C'
Questions and Answers —Dewan Ghataney, Class-XII (Hu)
Facts you must know —Dewan Ghataney, Class-XII (Hu)
Important Views of Bombay —Bikash Gurung, Ex-Student
What is Birthday After All —Sajeed Ali, Ex-Sumian
Life —Nigam Basnet, IX C
Poems —Abdon Zerom Sada, Class IX A
A True Friend —Samten Benoy Sada, XII (Hu)
Aids Virus Penetrating Virgin Andamans —Rajen Ghising, XII (Hu)
Do You Know —Rajesh Gupta, Class-X-B

NEPALI SECTION :

सुमी प्रति —संजय ठकुरी, सातौं श्रेणी "क"
यथार्थ जीवन —अनिल ब्लोन (सुमाइट बलव)
बसन्त फेरि फर्केछ ! —म ङ्गमा डेन्डुप तामङ्ग, भूतपूर्व छात्र
समझना मात्र ! —हेमन्त शर्मा, बाह्रौं श्रेणी "कला"
कालिम्पोंग —कमल के० सी०, आठौं श्रेणी "ग"
तीन शब्दहरू —निलम छेत्री, सातौं श्रेणी 'क'

बिदाइको क्षण-सुमीसित	—ईश्वर राई
मेरो प्रण	—नवीन राई, आठौं श्रेणी, "ख"
पहाडी शहर	
फेशन	—नवीन चन्द्र पौडयाल, भूतपूर्व छात्र
वातावरण र मानिस	
मानिस विचारशील प्राणी	
यो निधार	—केशव शर्मा, एघारौं श्रेणी 'कला'
अपूर्ण जिन्दगी	—नवीन राई, आठौं श्रेणी 'ख'
विध्वंश	कर्ण बहादुर चामलिङ्ग, भूतपूर्व छात्र
यात्रा संस्मरण	—श्री बी० के० सुब्बा
महान व्यक्तिहरूका महान वाणी	—सुरेन थापा, बाहौं श्रेणी 'कला'
नेपाली साहित्यमा भानुभक्तको देन	—चन्द्र कुमार पौडयाल, एघारौं श्रेणी 'कला'
भारत रत्न लालबहादुर शास्त्री	—राजेश गुरूङ्ग, भूतपूर्व छात्र
ड्रग अनि यसको लागु	—गगन निरौला, एघारौं श्रेणी 'कलो'

BENGALI SECTION :

निःसङ्ग सङ्गी	—तपन कुमार राय, भूतपूर्व छात्र
गिरि वन्दना	—श्रीक्षितीश चन्द्र चौधुरी
छोटेराओ छोटे नय	—अरुण कुमार मुखार्जी, द्वादश 'कृषि'
एकता	—मृगेन्द्रमोहन मिश्र, अष्टम श्रेणी
फल विभिन्न स्वादेर हय केन	—रवि देव, एकादश 'कृषि'
फेले आसा दिनगुलि	—श्रीवीरभद्र

HINDI SECTION :

गीत	—शशांक शेखर, कक्षा—११
कीमत संतुलन	—सुनील किशोर प्रसाद, कक्षा—आठ 'ग'
इतिहास बनाना सीखो	—राजेश ओझा, कक्षा—दस 'ख'
धर्म के नाम पर	—उमेश कुमार गुप्ता, कक्षा—दस 'ख'
भाग्य	—राजेश ओझा, कक्षा—दस 'ख'
नेता मेरा नाम	—विजय कुमार छेत्री, कक्षा—१२ 'कला'
मां की ममता	—प्रेम किशोर प्रसाद, नवम श्रेणी
परीक्षा का भय	
फैसाला	—सुनील किशोर प्रसाद, कक्षा—आठ 'ग'
पहाडों की रानी	—प्रशांत मणि प्रधान, कक्षा—१२

Editorial

'Some of you all will certainly become teachers,' — one of our teachers used to say, 'and', he would add, 'teaching demands sacrifice, devotion, punctuality and diligence. To be a school teacher does not necessarily mean an easy life'. How true indeed ! I am rather carried away with the nostalgia of my school days and I vividly recollect the familiar faces of those teachers who shaped my career by injecting the life blood of teaching profession into my system, which I feel is a great thing. Among my batch mates several are in high places in the civil, military and political departments, and they might just as well share the same feelings of gratefulness to their teachers who shaped their careers. I share with all the Ex-Sumians the feelings of indebtedness while looking backward to the valuable contributions our teachers have rendered to many generations and tens of thousands of students. All their teachings in the class rooms and elsewhere, the home assignments, their drilling and training in the co-curricular and extra-curricular activities have been a strong motivating force which played a positive role in the application of what we had learnt in the school in our daily lives. Those stalwarts like the Late S/S B. C. Simick, L. P. T. Rongong, C. Simick, M. R. Karthak, D. S. Karthak, A. K. Tamsang, B. S. Aden, J. Lulam, B. J. Pradhan, S. B. D. Rai, T. Panlook, R. T. Ali, D. R. Baral, B. H. Chemjong, Rev. W. M. Scott and Rev. J. Longman, at least, of my period of school days, who are unfortunately no more with us, have played a dominating role in inculcating the values of human life and society and they had always been instrumental in bringing about awareness of these values in the otherwise dormant but developing faculties of our brains.

Several others, who are at present, leading a retired life after a long and dedicated service, have also left a lasting impression in our minds, they had been real friends, philosophers and guides throughout our formative years as scholars and as students in the higher classes I take this opportunity to acknowledge their services for whatsoever they have done to make us 'complete human individuals'. A batch of former teachers belonging to the period of our school days, who had all along been a great source of inspiration to us, who are now retired from services deserve honour are S/S H. R. Victor, R. O. Phipon, C. B. Basnett, P. B. Subba, K. D. Somber, P. P. Mukhia, N. W. Targain, P. N. Namchyo, Kaiser Namchyo and Sushri M. Namchyo.

But one used to remain mesmerised by the former Principal, P. R. Pradhan's mannerisms, inherent drive, strong personality and irresistible charm. To him discipline meant something that should come from within. He was not a martinet and never resorted to draconian punishments to the offenders ; nevertheless a mere grimpse of his presence was enough to set the house in order. He brought glamour and the old glory of the institution.

We are fortunate that he has kindly accepted to be the patron of the nascent Alumni Association of the institution. P. R. Sir or 'BURO' the sobriquet that he had earned during the long period of service was just great.

Mr. T. Brunton and Mr. N. V. George who remained associated with the Institution for many years have carved out their respective niches for themselves for being versatile teachers. They had been the objects of hero worship to many of us and ofcourse, Shri Salil Mukherji too belong to this category. Still others S/S B. K. Subba, L. K. Thapa, B. S. Simick, N. K. Pradhan, K. C. Chaudhury and K. B. Pradhan who are in the staff as the senior most members and would be retiring soon, have immensely contributed to the cause of education and social service to several ganerations of students and their long and dedicated service must be appreciated.

The reveries of winsome nostalgia by now seem to be disturbed by the realisation of the fact that, the institution, with such a rich heritage acquired through a little more than a hundred years' tradition which stands like a giant colossus in the field of education in the region, does expect more commitments on the part of young batch of teachers to further the cause for which it stands in the light of the true ideals left as a legacy by our former and senior teachers — so that we could always live upto the ideals of *'Nec Tamen Consumebatur'*.

—BHANU BARAL

OBITUARY

THE LATE B. C. SIMICK

We were having our annual examination when the news came to us as a bolt from the blue, "B. C. Sir passed away". Sri Sahid Ahmed then said that B. C. Sir was one of the most unforgettables. There was awe and serene anticipation in everybody's eyes — everybody felt the nostalgia — may be the second childhood had begun. The day was 18th Nov. '92 when B. C. Sir breathed his last — he was 88.

Sri Bhagi Chandra Simick was a legendary figure in the world of educational institutions who had tirelessly catered to the educational and ecclesiastical needs of the people of this region for a little more than four decades. Even after he retired from the services in 1973 he continued to work as a servant of the Lord till his death. His name adorns the wall of the Principal's office as the first student of the nascent institution to receive the coveted Lytton Dux in 1921. He joined the staff of the institution in 1927 as a teacher and since then he worked relentlessly propagating education as a versatile teacher to all those who came to the SUMI.

Even having retired from services Sri B. C. Simick always remained in constant touch with the institution and as a member of the school's managing committee, he was forthcoming while giving valuable and needed suggestions for many years. Tens of thousands of students got the opportunity to be his students — many of them could get themselves in higher posts in various departments and several are in the staff as senior members. B. C. Sir led a simple life and always wore a simple dress.

B. C. Sir had all along been contemplating on having an Alumni Association of our former boys. Fortunately the SUMI Alumni Association was set up in 1992 and his dream has certainly come true ! The Principal and the staff had looked forward to his presence at the first session of the Alumni Association but he was indisposed as old age had told upon his health.

B. C. Sir was equally active in the Church affairs and as the Elder of the Macfarlane Memorial Church he worked hard to convey the message and teachings of Christ. He was diligent and honest at the discharge of his duties as a true teacher and servant of the Lord.

The SUMI family is plunged into grief to have lost a true friend and a true teacher of this school. May the Lord Almighty grant His choicest blessings to the members of the bereaved family. May his soul rest in peace.

SCHOOL NOTES

1992, was a session, it was observed, to put more thrust to the educational inputs, to marginalise the influence of forces that might preclude the overall development of students, and to engage them more in their academic pursuits, personality and character building activities.

Our experiences in the last couple of years have energised our endeavour with characteristic panache to achieve the objectives outlined by the REVIEW COMMITTEE. The feeling of oneness among the staff members and the renewed enthusiasm among the students have contributed a lot in making the 1992 academic session a memorable year in our history.

Observation on implementation of suggestions made by the Review Committee :-

Our observation on the implementation of suggestions recommended by the Review Committee is very positive. I have already given the salient features of the suggestions of the Review Committee in my earlier report. The teachers and the students both alike have been able to instil in them a sense of taking these measures seriously. I do appreciate the efforts of my colleagues who have contributed a lot in keeping up the academic standarisation process in our school. The services of the staff members in this respect can be said to be a paradigm of educational opportunism.

CLASS TEACHER :

A class teacher has been given independent charge of his class / section. He is responsible for the performances of his class / section and has to observe the progress made by his pupils. The senior members of the staff have been very helpful in doing away with various problems faced by the respective teachers.

Madhyamik Pariksha Higher Secondary Examination 1992.

The school has taken an initiative to motivate the members of the staff within as well as those of the other educational institutions to bring back normalcy so far as the conduction of the MADYAMIK PARIKSHA and the HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION is concerned. The students have cultivated a habit of practising unfair-means in the examination, which had brought about the academic downfall, telling heavily upon every

aspect of a student's life. This problem has plagued the society for several years. The victory that we have eventaully achieved, which has now set the house in order with a promises of a 'NEW TOMORROW' is indeed a pyrrhic victory ? I must acknowledge with the genuine feelings of gratefulness for the most positive steps taken by the members of the staff, other institution as well and the heads of the Institutions, the herculean task that all of us performed unitedly in this respect.

The results of both MP(SE) and Higher Secondary Examination 1992 were not encouraging but. the school is putting up every efforts to bring about improvement in the performances of the students.

STAFFING :

In order to tide over the routine difficulty and to manage a huge numbers of students, some additional temporary members of the staff S/S R. C. Khaling, B. Sc., Vivek Sinha M. Sc. (Hons) and Noel P. Subba B. Sc. (Hons) were inducted. In the primary section Sri Abidan Lucksom, Sri Tilak Kumai, Sushri Sudarshana Subba and Smt. Sanchitya Lama continued to render their valuable services with a view to helping the school to prepare the growing children in the pursuit of their academic achievements.

Robertson Primary Section

As has already been mentioned in the school notes in the previous edition of the Sumite. the introduction of ENGLISH as the medium of instruction from the basic level has been helpful in equipping the students with the A B C. of the alien language.

We are very closely monitoring the progress of students and the problems faced by the teaching staff while managing the class room situation. The weekly teachers' meeting in the Primary Section have helped us to discuss and come out with the solutions to various problems. However, efforts are being made to keep the staff abreast of the present trends in the modern education system in order that we could achieve substantial gain in the academic aspect of the school.

Guardians / Parents' Meeting

The parents/guardians teachers and the students' joint meetings, from time to time, quite characteristic of our school, have now become a regular feature, where parents' are encouraged to express their independent views regarding the policies of the school vis-a vis their wards. Sometimes the parents come down heavily while positively critisising certain policies. In such

meetings the guardians are made aware of the present needs of the students and their responsibilities towards their children unlike previous years where only a handful of guardians would think it quite imperative to be present in such meetings

Since last the couple of years, it has been observed the guardians/ parents have now become quite conscious of their roles and commitments towards the school and their children. Many parents/ guardians comment with valuable suggestions to the school for future implementation. Several recommendations put forward by the parents/guardians have also been incorporated and implemented.

Parents / Guardians' teachers' and students' Meetings of class X and XII were organised twice in 1992. It was decided that special coaching classes for class X and class XII students should be held during winter so that the students would not waste their time in other activities. These meetings also unanimously approved of the decision of the school authorities to detain some of the students who fail to achieve the adequate percentage in grand total of the two previous examinations. Several students of class X and class XII were asked to continue in the same class in 1993 and to those who were sent up, special coaching classes under the supervison of the senior and experienced members of the staff were arranged and we strongly believe that the efforts of the school will prove fruitful in the long run.

Sutherland Memorial Primary Section

The school as has already been mentioned in the earlier edition of the Sumite, has been facing many problems owing to the unmanageable number of students in the primary section. The number is increasing in the geometrical progression, but there is the dearth of class rooms and the teaching staff. Forced by the circumstances, the school had to start an altogether a new section. The Sutherland Memorial Primary Section which would in due course of time, be upgraded to class IV. Presently, the class units which had to be opened up with a view to distributing equal work load and to accommodate a large numbers of admission seekers in the primary section, are being comfortably managed upto class II. The Sutherland Memorial Primary Section is being run under the supervision of Smt. M. Pradhan B A (Hons) and a few members on temporary basis have been inducted on the staffing.

Deputation

Sri Samuel Pradhan B. Sc. (Hons) had been sent to the RAMAKRISHNA B. T. COLLEGE Darjeeling to undergo B. Ed. Training for the session 1992-1993. Earlier Shri Subha Pradhan B. Sc. (Hons) who had gone for the B. Ed. training has joined his duty.

Diploma Course in Agriculture

We are extremely happy to announce that the proposal given by the school to set up a Diploma Course in Agriculture at Kalimpong (SUMI) has been accepted by the BIDHAN CHANDRA KRISHI VISWA VIDYALAYA. The school authorities welcome the unique opportunity and privilege to meet the Vice Chancellors of the Calcutta, Kalyani and the BCKV Universities at Kalimpong when all the discussions regarding the possibility of setting up the course were made. An inspection team led by Prof. Som, Dean, Faculty of Agriculture, B.C.K.V. visited the school in Nov, 1992 and discussed the matter in question, to the school authorities. It is further heartening to know that the Vice Chancellor BCKV has announced the all establishment of the Diploma Course at Kalimpong (SUMI) in his speech at the recent convocation of the university. His speech has also been brought out in black and white. We hope to start this course from 1993.

Annual Prize Day Function 1992

The annual school prize day function was held on the 4th April 1992. Shri BHAWANI BAGDAS, WBCS, Tribal Officer, Kalimpong who was one of our former students graced the occassion as the Chief Guest. Shri Bagdas after the delivery of his enlightened speech with a touch of nostalgic memories of the good old school days, gave away the prizes to the students achieving academic proficiency. The Sutherland Memorial Primary Section and the Robertson Primary Section presented variety cultural programmes which were appreciated by all. Among other dignitories Sri C. K. Pradhan, Councillor in Charge Urban Development, DGHC had also graced the occassion as a special guest.

Computers

The CMC Calcutta has sent its personnel for the installation of five computer sets units in the school. The installation has been done successfully and we are at the moment waiting for the instruction for our teacher to undergo computer training course. The school will start the computer training classes as soon as we will have our staff members trained for the purposes.

Other Activities

The Inter House Stream Volleyball, Football Tournaments were organised in the month of April. The finals were held on the 6th April, 1992 with Shri N. T. Lepcha WBCS Deputy Magistrate, a former student of the school as the Chief Guest. He also gave away the prizes to winners of

Inter Stream :

Football — Vocational Stream

Volleyball—Humanities (A)

Inter House :

Football A Div—Rustam House

Football B Div—Mactarlane House

Volleyball A Div—Harkadhoj

Volleyball B Div—Harkadhoj

The Inter House/Stream Football Tournaments were organised in May 1992. It was certainly a matter of pride that a large number of our Ex-Students had come to the Mela Ground to supervise and witness the matches. It was encouraging to note the enthusiasm among the children of the ROBERTSON PRIMARY SECTION because the first Interhouse Primary Football matches were organised after the introduction of the HOUSE SYSTEM in the Primary Section. The finals of the Inter House Primary, Inter House Secondary and the Inter Stream H. S. Football Tournaments were held at the mela ground on 30, May 92. Shri J. B. Gautam one of our Ex-students and a great footballer of yesteryears gave away the prizes to the winners and the runners up. The Inter house competitions brought about the feelings of interest among the House Master which for the past many years had been evanescing as unlike the present, there used to have been no rewards whatsoever for the House Masters of the Winning Houses. This year the House Masters of the Winning Houses got handsome gifts. We hope that the competitions from now on would become harder. Shri S. W. Bhutia and his team worked very hard to make these events a splendid success.

Our students participated in the "UNDER FIFTEEN" CRICKET TOURNAMENT 1992 under the aegis of the HIMALSHRI CLUB. Some of them showed extra ordinary talents as "ALL ROUNDER" A couple of them were good bowlers and batmens. They lifted the trophy as no other team could beat them.

Our school mini football team proved their worth and bagged home D. P. UPASAK MEMORIAL CUP trophy by defeating KUMUDINI HOMES.

The Sumite Club has been set up and its members are exclusively the ex-students of our school. The

Sumite Club aims at bringing together all our former students who are/were sportmen in order that the bond of unity and brother hood become more stronger among the SUMIANS. The Sumian Club brought home the coveted football league trophy in 1992 by defeating HIMALSHRI CLUB XI.

The Inter House / Inter Stream Quiz Competition with all the electronic gadgets, supervised and conducted by S/S B. K. Baral and Subha Pradhan was held in the month of August 1992. Shri D. N. Pradhan Ex-deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, a former student of the institution gave away the prizes to the participants on 22nd August 1992.

As usual the Quiz Competition finals and the P. R. Pradhan Merit Awards function were coincided. The Chief Guest of the day's function Sri D. N. Pradhan gave away Merit Awards to Navin Tamang of S. U. M. INSTITUTION and Indira Sharma of St. PHILOMINA GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, Kalimpong who had achieved best results in the Madhyamik Pariksha 1992 at Kalimpong.

The Sumi Alumni Association

The year 1992 was declared the year of the Ex-students of our school. The school had long been trying to mobilise the Ex-students to form the Alumni Association. During the different co-curricular, extra - curricular activities and public functions, many students have been invited to get themselves involved which could arouse their feelings for their Almamater. The first general meeting of the Ex-students was convened in August, 1992 which witnessed the presence of about 400 odd Ex-Sumians. The meeting took a unanimous decision to set up an Ad Hoc committee to do the preliminary works and to mobilise our Ex-students to make the association a vaible one. We proudly note that the Ex-students who were and are part and parcel of the school, who spent their childhood and boyhood days in this Institution did not at all forget their Almamater but extended all possible co-operation from time to time, to organise the inaugural function of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION on the 11th Dec 1992, which was indeed a historical event for the school. The students who had passed out from this school pledged to commit themselves to the cause of the spread of education and social service for which the school stands. On the occassion of the inaugural function of the SUMI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION the Ex students and present students staged a grand cultural show for

the two consecutive evenings on 11th and 12th Dec 1992.

Sri K. N. UPRETI Hon'ble Minister, Deptt. of Education, Govt. of Sikkim, attended the Inaugural Session of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION as the Chief Guest. We are happy to have Sri UPRETI as the Vice-Patron of this Nascent Association. A report of the Alumni Association has been printed elsewhere in this edition of the Sumite.

The annual school sports was organised on the 12th Dec 1992 at the Mela Ground. A large number of Ex-students of our school came to the Mela Ground and got themselves totally involved.

Col. A. P. RAI, UYSM
(UTTAM YUDHA SEWA MEDAL)
the first ever Nepali to receive this award for gallantry and a former student of this school was the Chief Guest. I am thankful to all those Sumians who rendered all possible help and co-operation to make all our sincere efforts a success. Before concluding my ponderous report. I must express my thanks to my staff members who have all along been unhesitatingly helping me in carrying out my duties, I must acknowledge the selfless services of my senior colleagues without whose inspiration and guidance I might not just as well have achieved anything substantial in our firm commitments bring "A NEW TOMORROW" with a Divine blessing. I thank the Lord Almighty for his blessings.

□ □ □ □

N. R. PRADHAN
Principal

WHAT THE GREAT MEN SAY

RAJESH GUPTA
Class—X 'B'

The end of all knowledge must be building of character.
—Mahatma Gandhi

All power is within you, you can do anything and everything.
—Swami Vivekananda

The business of life is to go forward. —Samuel Johnson

Give me blood, I will give you freedom. —Netaji

All tragedies are finished by death, all comedies are ended by a marriage.
—Byron

Do not suppose that opportunity will knock twice at your door.
—Chamfort

Self-trust is the first secret of success. —Emerson

A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world.
—Mohammed

It is the nature of every man to err, but only the fool perseveres in error.
—Cicero

When our hope breaks, let our patience hold. —Thomas Fuller

Those who look only to the past or the present are certain to miss the future.
—John F. Kenedy

What you think of yourself is much more important than what other think of you.
—Seneca

Man is made free that he may control himself. —Goethe

The Principal with the members of the teaching staff of the Primary wing.

"We are the one's who
manure the roots
Least bothering whoever
takes the fruits"

Work Education Group and Physical Education Section of Teachers with the Princ pal.

"Still keep on guessing who all are missing even after an addition".

Teachers of Social Science Group with the Principal.

"Guess who are missing".

Rt. Rev. J. E. Ghose on SUMI Alumni Meet.
Bishop Ghose on pulpit net of sunday service sharing with his fingers crossed for fraternity and service.

Presentation of scarf by the School Captain on S.U.M.I. Alumni Meet :
Seems to be say
"Please invite me to attend this type of meet from next year as I'll be .... "

Rt. Rv. J.E. Ghose is being scarfed by one of senior teachers Mr .B.C. Mishra.
Around your neck one end
of scarf
Other here to turn cry
into laugh.

ACADEMIC PRIZE WINNER 1992

Higher Secondary Section

HUMANITIES :

K. D. Pradhan Memorial	1st Prize Prem Kumar Mukhia.
(Donated by **Shri P. R. Pradhan**)	2nd Prize Benoy Rai.

SCIENCE :

Ram Chandra Kumai Memorial	1st Prize Ten Pao Liu.
(Donated by N. K. Kumai)	
Mustaque Ahmed Memorial	2nd Prize Bishun Thapa
(Donated by M/s. Naseem Stores)	

VOCATIONAL [Agriculture]

Eshanullah Quaracy Memorial	1st Prize Neeruddin Ishaque.
(Donated by Shri Hamid Quaracy)	2nd Prize Sishir Sundas.

SPECIAL PRIZES

T. B. Kumai Memorial Bast in Nepali Literature Prize	
(Donated by Shri N. K. Kumai)	Prem Kumar Mukhia.
N W. Bhutia Best in Tibetan Literature Prize	Tshering Topden Bhutia.
Radha Krishna Sharma Memorial Math Prize	Ten Pao Liu.
(Donated by Shri Hariram Sharma)	
Meghmala Choudhury Memorial Biology Prize	Ten Pao Liu
(Science Section) (Donated by Shri K. C Choudhury)	
Shri and Smt. Attuk Tshering Memorial Highest Aggregate Prize	
(H. S. Section) (Donated by Shri / Smt. T. P. Hisshey)	Ten Pao Liu

Secondary Section.

CLASS X

Earl of LYTTON'S DUX		Navin Tamang.
Attuk Tshering Memorial	2nd Prize	Muhammed Zaid Sultan.
(Donated by Shri T. P. Hisshey)	3rd Prize	Udai Sunwar.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

D. R. Baral Memorial Nepali Prize (Donated by Smt. Gauradevi Baral)	Ganesh Prasad Khatiwara.
K. N. Kaul English Prize	Muhammed Zaid Sultan
Babulal Bihani Maths Prize	Muhammed Zaid Sultan.
Malina Mukherjee Memorial Physical Science Prize (Donated by Shri S K Mukherjee)	Navin Tamang.
Meghmala Choudhury Memorial Life Science Prize (Donated by Shri K. C Choudhury)	Muhammed Zaid Sultan.
Bong Church Scripture Prize	Sec A : Navin Tamang. / Sec B : Anand Mukhia.

CLASS IX

Ganeshilal Jagdish Prasad Memorial (Donated by M/s. Ganeshilal Prasad)	1st Prize	Subarna Chettri
	2nd Prize	Arun Chettri
	3rd Prize	Santabir Rai

Special Prizes.

S. K. Thapa Memorial Nepali Prize (Donated by Shri L. K. Thapa)	Briz Kamal Rai
D. P. Upasak Memorial English Prize (Donated by M/s. Upasak Brothers)	Sadhan Pradhan
Bikram Jit Pradhan Memorial Maths Prize (Donated by Shri N. K Pradhan)	Subarna Chettri
K. S Singh Memorial Hist. Prize (Donated by Shri P. P. Singh)	Subarna Chettri
K. S. Singh Memorial Geog Prize (Donated by Shri P. P. Singh)	Sadhan Pradhan
Scripture Prize :	Sec A—Madan Lepcha Sec B—Santabir Rai Sec C—Dinash Pradhan

CLASS VIII	1st Prize	Robin Rai
	2nd ,,	Riyaz Hafiz Baba
	3rd ,,	Indra Bh. Chettri

Special Prizes :

D. K. Dahal Nepali Prize	Arjun Kumar Ramang
English Prize	Riyaz Hafiz Baba
Math. Prize	Robin Rai
S. M. Fakruudin Memorial History Prize (Donated by Shri Rahamat Ali)	Riyaz Hafiz Baba
S M Fakruudin Memorial Geography Prize (Donated by Shri Rahamat Ali)	Riyaz Hafiz Baba

Scripture :	Sec. A	Robin Rai
	Sec. B	Arun Chettri
	Sec. C	Riyaz Hafiz Baba

CLASS VII	1st Prize	Sanjay Pradhan
	2nd ,,	Anil Rai
	3rd ,,	Sunil Keshore Prasad

Special Prizes :	English Prize	Sanjay Pradhan
	Math. ,,	Sanjay Pradhan
Abdul Aziz Memorial History Prize (Donated by Srimati Mehrun Nissa)		Anil Rai
Abdul Aziz Memorial Geography Prize (Donated by Srimati Mehrun Nissa)		Sanjay Pradhan

Scripture Prize :	Sec. A	Sanjay Pradhan
	Sec. B	Bikram Biswakarma
	Sec. C	Sunil Kumar Prasad

CLASS VI	1st Prize	Sunil Lama
	2nd ,,	Krishna Rai
	3rd ,,	Jiwan Yonzone

Special Prizes	English Prize	Sunil Lama
	Math. ,,	Sunil Lama
Scripture Prize :	Sec. A	Jiwan Yonzone
	Sec. B	Fabian Lepcha
	Sec. C	Nandu Singh.

CLASS V	1st Prize	Suraj Pariyar
	2nd ,,	Raju Dahal
	3rd ,,	Tapan Chettri

Special Prizes	English Prize	Raju Dahal
	Math. ,,	Neer Kumar Chettri
Scripture Prize :	Sec. A	Abel Pradhan
	Sec. B	Yang Tshering Lepcha
	Sec. C	Raju Dahal

PRIMARY SECTION SUMI

CLASS IV

M. R. Karthak Memorial.., ...	1st Prize	Anil Kumar Chettri
	2nd Prize	Johan Suren Rai
	3rd Prize	Hem Raj Yonzon
Scripture Prize :	A.	Ames Lepcha
	B.	Johan Suren Rai
English Prize		Johan Suren Rai
Arithmetic Prize		Bejoy Shanker
Special Prize in Geography (Donated by Abidan Lucksum & family in memory of Late R. Chunking Lucksum)		Sanjay Lahabour

CLASS III	1st Prize	Solomon Kabo
	2nd ,,	Dhiraj Kr. Gupta
	3rd ,,	Anil Lama
Scripture :	Sec A	Panchep Lepeha
	Sec B	Dauden Kabo
English Prize		Pawan Gurung
Arithmetic Prize		Dhiraj Kr. Gupta
CLASS II	1st Prize	Om Prakash Subedi
	2nd ,,	Narendra Gurung
	3rd ,,	Bikram Rai
Scripture Prize :	Sec A	Samuel Lepcha
	Sec B	Narendra Gurung
CLASS I		
A. K. Tshering Memorial	1st Prize	Sailendra Kr. Singh
	2nd ,,	Anil Pradhan
	3rd ,,	Anil Chowdhury
Scripture Prize :	Sec A	Sailendra Kr. Singh
	Sec B	Uttam Rai
	Sec C	Biswas Rai
Arithmetic Prize		Raju Sarki
English Prize		Anil Chowdhury
CLASS I / C	1st Prize	Shivadeep Rai
	2nd ,,	Keshu Burman
	3rd ,,	Abhijit Gupta

Arithmetic Prize		Nanda Kishore Sharma
English		Shivadeep Rai
Scripture	(A)	Roshan Panchakoti
	(B)	Nanda Kishore Sharma

SUTHERLAND MEMORIAL K. G. SECTION

Nursery	Anila Rai
Lower K. G.	Prerna Pradhan
Upper K G.	Lyangdup Lepcha

Bhagyamani Pradhan Memorial Best in Nepali Literature Prize. (IX-X) (Donated by Mani Press) — Ganesh Prasad Khatiwara

Harkadhoj Pradhan Memorial Highest Percentage Prize (Donated by M/s. P. R. Pradhan and N. K. Pradhan) (VII-X) — Navin Tamang

Rai Saheb Bhim Bahadur Pradhan Memorial All Round Best Cadet (Donated by Shri D. B. Pradhan) — Cdt. Shyam Kumar Gupta

Shri Kaniyalal Agrawal Memorial Nepali Prize MP(SE) (Donated by Smt. Suvawati Devi Agrawal) — Sanjay Thapa

Shri Kaniyalal Agrawal Memorial Nepali Prize H. S. Examination (Donated by Smt. Suvawati Devi Agrawal) — Navin Poudyal

All Round Best Student : K. G. Section—Lakey Sherpa.

All Round Best Student . Primary Section—Augustine Lepcha.

All Round Best Student : Secondary Section— Kundan Bania.

All Round Best Student : H. S. Section—Chandra Kumar Rai.

S.U.M.I. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

In 1986 when the school was cellebrating its Centenary a suggestion was mooted out to establish an Ex-Students union of S.U.M.I. But due to the turmoil which broke out immediately after 1986 the idea was dropped and for some time could not materialised until peace was established when the Darjeeling accord was signed. Again talk began a fresh among the interested to form an Ex-Studenst union immediately. The necessity of having such union became more pertinent and necessary because of the prevailing situations in Educational field. The stage was set

Hence to discuss this matter a meeting of Ex Students of S.U.M.I. was held on 29-8-92. This meeting was well attended by former students, many of them hailing from Sikkim, Bhutan and Dooars. After due deliberation the meeting decided to establish an Association of Ex-Students with the following nomenclature — S. U. M. I. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Kalimpong. An adhoc Committee for running this body was also formed. The Committee was also intrusted to draft a suitable Constitution.

On 11-12 92 a special general meeting was convened. The draft constitution was read clause by clause and approved. This meeting decided to change the existing adhoc Committee into Executive Committee of the S.U.M.I. Alumni Association till next election as per the provison of the Constitution. The meeting also decided unanimously to include 8 more members other than those who are already in, to be in the Executive Committee.

Ex-Students of Sikkim State have formed their Ex-Students union in Gangtok on 5-12-92. Mr. K. N. Upreti Hon'ble Minister, Govt. of Sikkim is the Chairman. There are quite a big number of Ex-Students holding high Govt. Posts in the Executive Committee. We wish to extend our felicitation to the union and expect good works in the field of social services from them.

We hope to have such organisations being set up in different places in the near future.

Service being one of the motto of the Association. The first task taken up was a joint venture with the school authority—the construction of an open air stage. Many of our former students came forward to help in this project. Their co-operation in the matter is very much appreciated by all. Though the stage is not fully complete yet it has became a boon to the Institution for it provides ample space for holding meetings and other activities.

The present position of registered members are 358 both ordinary and associates. (This figure does not include those students who have already sought membership when they completed their Higher Secondary Course from the Institution) We have one life member Mr. G. P. Yonzone the proprieter of Park Hotel, Kalimpong.

The association has been formed with several aims and objects. To fullfil these aims, we need help and co-operation from all our former students. The first and foremost task is to help to bring proper atmosphere for good schooling not only in their Alma Mater but every where.

We appeal to all our former students to avail the opportunity of becoming an active member of the association and keep in touch with the institution where they have spent the better part of their youthful days.

Executive Committee of the S.U.M.I. Alumni Association 1992-1994

Patron —Mr. P. R. Pradhan	Vice Patron —Mr. K. N. Upreti
President—Mr. T. T. Sherpa	Vice President—Mr. P. Thondup, Sikkim
	" " —Mr. G. Bukpa, Bhutan
	" " —Mr. G. P. Yonzone, Dooars
Secretary—Mr. B. K. Subba	Joint Secretary—Mr. S. Ahemed
	Asstt. Secretary—Mr. Dhondup Bhutia
	Treasurer —Mr. N. R. Pradhan

MEMBERS

1. Mr. D. N. Pradhan
2. Mr. L. K. Thapa
3. Mr. Gazendra Gurung
4. Mr. D. N. Pandey
5. Mr. Dhan Bahadur Rai
6. Prof. A. B. Khaling
7. Mr. P. L. Subba
8. Mr. B. K. Dahal
9. Mr. S. Mothey
10. Mr. Hem Rai
11. Mr. Tshering Dorjee Bhutia
12. Mr. N. W. Bhutia
13. Col. A.P. Rai, U.Y.S.M.
14. Mr. K. P. Rai
15. Mr. S. Agarwal
16. Mr. K. K. Dixit
17. Mr. Samsher Ali
18. Mr. Bhawani Bagdash, W.B.C.S.
19. Mr. Bisweswar
20. Mr. Joijos Kindo

AMAZING FACTS

Collected by—Paras Pradhan
XII Sc.

At the Taktsang Monastery in Bhutan, there is a book in which every other page is written with 'Ink' made from the bones of a monastic lama.

The world's largest living organism is a Giant Fungus called "Armillaria Ostoyae" discovered by the scientist in Washington in 1992 and it covers 1500 acres.

In the middle ages, Powdered Mummy was mixed with wine and used to heal wounds.

Mark Woehrer of Nabraska invented "Tag-A-Long", a Robotic Suitcase Carrier that follows its owner wherever he goes.

In 1983, at the university of Hawai, American Donald Davis ran a mile backwards in 6 min. 7.1 sec.

A flock of house sparrows in Hamilton, New Zealand, learned how to enter a bus station by triggering the light sensors in the automatic doors.

In 1990, scientists at the Cambridge University working on a cure for baldness, successfully grew human hair in a test tube.

Scientists at UTAH State University designed a mechanical exerciser for cows consisting of a Fenced Ring with a movable Tail Gate that gently pats the cows' behind.

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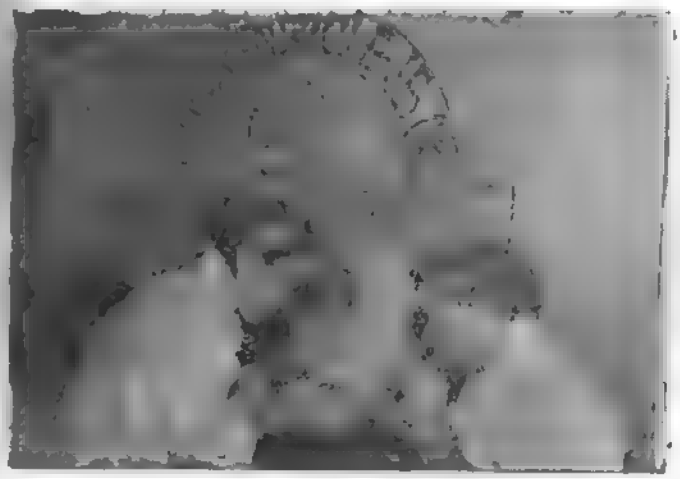
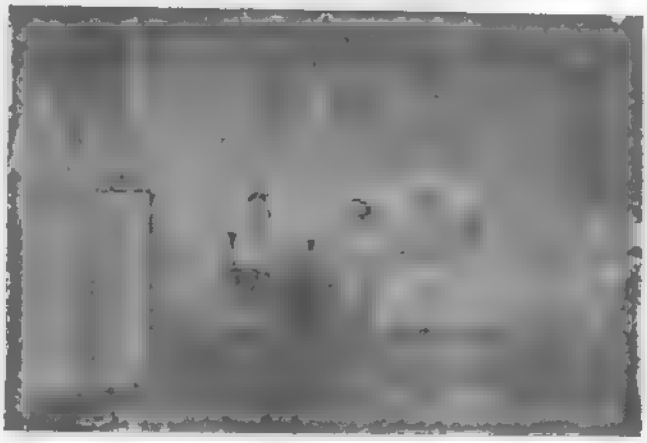
S.U.M.I. Alumni Meet '92.
These school days of SUMI are gone. Yet to be in it again is really a great fun.



Opening of Evening Lepcha Class in S.U.M.I
The tongue that speeks is not a golden tongue. Unles that can soeak in one's mother tongue.



The Principal's Speech on Lepcha script.
I take it as a great honour in encouraging every individual learner. Out of my own personal capacity and Lepcha language Promotion committee.

Rob and Bill frcm GAP Company, England. Farewell speech by Mr. L.K. Thapa 15 9.93 :
For ever or for sometime, farewell Rob and Bill. If we do meet again, we'll talk about S.U.M.I. If not, It's true this parting was well organised.'

Rob and Bill holding the parting gifts :
Tell us oh who invented the farewell. Slice it, we will and dump it in hell.

Sojourn of Rob and Bill in S.U.M.I. came to an end :
'From amongst us, you two will fly across thousands miles.
Be sure of our heavy hearts concealed under our smiles'.

Let There Be
A New Tomorrow

(Dedicated to the Ex-Sumians)

Every dawn has brought a new tomorrow
Every dusk has brought a divine glow

ALMAMATER
I sing to you
The song of Joy forever.

You've filled the hollows of my brain
With elixir of love, wisdom and truth with pain

ALMA MATER
I sing to you
The song of Love forever.

Let's all sing the song of praise
"Brothers-in-arms" lets not stand in despair

ALMAMATER
I sing to you
The song of gratitude forever.

Hundreds of thousands of years more
May the 'Burning bush' give its warmth and glow
Bringing every dawn a new tomorrow
Every dusk a divine glow

ALMAMATER
I sing to you
The song of gratitude forever.

Life

Life as Mythology defines :

a) Life a challange to be — Accepted,
b) Life a reward to be — Gained,
c) Life a tragedy to be — Faced,
d) Life a duty to be — Performed,
e) Life a sport to be — Displayed,
f) Life a mystery to be — Unveiled,
g) Life a sonnet to be — Sung,
h) Life a voyage to be — Travelled,
i) Life a promise to be — Fulfilled,
j) Life a struggle to be — Encountered,
k) Life a problem to be — Solved,
l) Life a destination to be — Arrive at,
m) Life an opportunity to be — Availed of,
n) Life bravery to be — Soldiered,
o) Life panic to be — Tolerated,
p) Life love to be — Adorned,
q) Life beauty to be — Praised,
r) Life is souled to be — Understand.

—BENOY RAI
Ex-Student

A PLEASANT STAY

Mr. Rob Sandercock
England

My name is Rob Sandercock but during my time here in Kalimpong, I have been known as Mr. Rob or Rob Sir. I come from a very rural part of Great Britain called CORNWALL which is the most South Western toe of the Isles, sticking out into the ATLANTIC OCEAN. My home there is 100 km from a town of the size of Kalimpong. So you can imagine Kalimpong is a big town for me.

In June 1991 I finished my schooling and took what is called 'a year of out'. During this time I applied to the GAP Organisation to do voluntary work. I was accepted and sent here to S. U. M. INSTITUTION. Looking back now I can tell you I was lucky to be given this position.

In April, 1992 I flew into Delhi with a long journey ahead of me before I got to Kalimpong. For two weeks I was a tourist. I went to Agra to see The Taj Mahal and then on to VERANASI then down to Calcutta where I met Bill the other GAP volunteer. We then travelled upto Kalimpong together.

On April 26, 1992 we arrived not knowing what was in store for us for the next five months. We were welcome by "SIMICK Sir" at the Annex Hostel which was to be our home, while we stayed here. The next day we went to school to have a look around. When the bell went we were handed registers and told to go and teach. There is nothing like being thrown in at the deep end. My register had 84 names. I could not believe it. A class half that size in England is large. But somehow I got through the lesson and kept some sort of control. So that was it, I was now a member of the teaching staff at the S.U.M. INSTITUTION I was given some regular classes. Class VI Life Science, Class VIII

Mathematics and Class VII Physical Science. But the majority of teaching task was substitution which meant a very varied day everyday.

Over the five months in Kalimpong I had many different and new experiences all creating memories that I will keep with me for the rest of my life. My most embarrassing moment was when I was flung into the volleyball team. I hit the ball once and it just got over the net. Some of my fondest memories are with the hostel boys who became my "FAMILY" during my stay.

We got some chances to travel; we went to SIKKIM and NEPAL. Both the trips were very good and we made some very good friends in these parts. Five months sounds a very long time but actually it goes too fast. So suddenly before I knew it was time to leave. 15 September 1992 will stay as one of my best memories when we were adorned with so many gifts from everyone.

From Kalimpong I return to England to take up my studies at LANCASTER UNIVERSITY. Hopefully I will be a better student, now I have been on the other side of Education.

An Introduction to Cellular Ageing

Dr. Sunil Kaul
National Institute of Bioscience
& Human-Technology
AIST, Tsukuba Science City, Japan-305

Ageing means committed to death, a fact which we all face and confine to. Then, what does it mean and why do we need to study ageing? It is because that though we all age and undergo inevitable death nobody knows why and how we age. It is just the variety of stress we face, take us to the end of life or is it programmed somewhere in our genetics which is a timely synchronous tape of different phases of life terminating in old age and death? To resolve this, the science on ageing, Gerontology, has walked through 1881 to-date. The aims like "adding life to years", "longer youth", better old", healthy old age" have been affiliated to it from time to time. From the research point of view, different approaches had been i) the study of life span of laboratory animals in normal and manipulated environments and ii) the study on life span of isolated tissues and cells which can be grown and maintained under artificial conditions in the laboratory. Such studies have contributed volumes of informations regarding what kind of changes occur during the normal and manipulated ageing of intact organisms, isolated tissues and cells. However, the root of ageing phenomenon is still a matter of speculation.

Here, we code some of the classical experiments which favour that the ageing is in our genes like any other phase of life, e.g. childhood and youth. It certainly does not mean that the only school of thoughts on ageing Stress and environment have a significant contribution to it, are not discussed in this article. The first break through in the field of ageing research was made in 1961 when scientists L Hayflick and P. S. Moorhead working at Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Philadelphia, (U.S.A.) showed that the isolated human skin cells (fibroblasts) when grown in culture in laboratory do remember where they come from and how many times they have to devide. Most fascinating observation they made was that if the cells commited to devide for 50 times are frozen at -70° C after 10 divisions and revived after years, they will devide for another 40 divisions before the termination of division. The simple interpretation of these experiments was that the cells have limited capacity to devide and this capacity is intrinsic to the cell and can not be improved by the

best of culture conditions even. The simultaneous finding by other researchers such as that the cells isolatd from the organisms which live for short life can devide much less in culture that the one isolated from the long-lived species. And, the cells isolated from young individuals of the same species can divide more times in culture than the ones isolated from older individuals. The experiments were received a wide impact and accep'ed as the beginning of experimental proof that the life span is determined by an innate ageing process and the cells can be exploited to study what happens or what causes this limit on the life span. With this emerged the field of "cellular ageing".

Lots of research at cellular level has been done by using variety of cell types e.g. keratinocytes, lymphoblasts, endothelial cells and nerve cells from normal and diseased individual and the consensus has been obtained that the division capacity of cells in culture correlates well with the life span of the organism from which they are derived. The best example for this is the case of premature ageing syndromes e.g., Progera and Werner's syndromes. The clinical signs include premature cataracts, skin atrophy, osteoporosis, graying and loss of hair, neoplasia, diabetes mellitus, and arteriosclerosis. Cultured cells from patients with this autosemal recessive disorder exhibit chromosomal instability and a markedly reduced lifespan and growth rate. For insights into the normal process of cellular ageing, the approach has been to study what kind of changes occur in the cells as they undergo ageing in culture (in vitro ageing). The example of this is to study various morphological, biochemical and molecular parameters. To date about 200 changes have been reported to occur in biological activities during the ageing of normal fibroblasts. And of the great importance is that many of these are identical to the changes recognized as characteristic of ageing in intact organisms. However, whether these are the cause of ageing or are simply the consequence of the some other basic events has not been clarified.

With the recent developments in biosciences, we can study not only the cells but the ingredients of cells as individuals. And, the expression of the genetic tape can be studied as well as manipulated. Some most relevant efforts worth pointing in this introduction are the hybrid experiments by O. M. Pereira-Smith and J. R. Smith (1983) at W. Alton Jones Cell Science Center, New York (U.S.A.). They fused normal cells with the cancerous cells (immortal-as these can divide infinetly) in culture and could obtained the hybrid cells. The important observation they made was that the hybrid cells have limited capacity of division inspite of the

fact that they do harbour the genes of immortal cell counterpart. The experiments had enough potential to dictate that the genes for mortality are dominant over the immortality ones. This is convincing if one thinks that immortalization is a rare event as compared to normal mortality. This is treated as a second break through in cellular ageing and with this began the era of "molecular ageing" or "molecular gerontolog"-with the efforts being made to isolate genes and to define genetic route of ageing phenomenon. Isolated genes (stretch of DNA which can encode for a functional protein in cell) can be introduced into the cells by the help of plasmid or virus vectors. Such approaches help us to study the role of an individual gene under its over expression conditions. Also the individual proteins, their antibodies as well as isolated chromosomes can be microinjected into the cells to know their individual and intigrated contributions to biological processes such as ageing. Having these techniques in hand gerontologists are looking forward to identify genes which are primarily involved in the normal control of cell proliferation or cellular ageing. ● ●

Dr. Sunil Kaul had his early education in the primary section of this Institution. By dint of hard labour he has been able to become a scientist of repute. He is at present doing his research work in Japan. This Institution or for that matter the whole of Kalimpong is proud of him for his brilliant success. An example of his research note though not meant for young students of lower classes will be of great interest to others in knowing ageing process which till date was beyond the comprehension of laymen.

—EDITOR.

□ □ □ □ □

The English literature teacher entered the class room and asked whether they would like to study the Tempest or Hamlet. The students were thinking hard when suddenly one of them asked him, "why not as you like it ?"

□ 卐 □ 卐 □

ENVIRONMENT

A Nostalgic Recollection

ARUN CHHETTRY

A small tree near my house in the Village was a source of great delight to us all in our family. It used to fire my childish imagination with wonder with its lovely conical shape, verdant leaves and small clusters of yellow blossoms which covered the whole tree in spring time. Even in winter its leafless symmetrical branches looked very attractive.

One year later it did not give out as much blossoms as in previous years, we found the whole tree infested with swarms of crawling little larvae of some insects. Insecticides were unheard of in those days and nothing could be done to protect the tree. The year after that the tree remained dormant, bloomless and leafless. Someone wanted to cut it down for firewood but found the tree still green, and so it was spared.

On the third year as the buds started peeking out in spring, a little bird appeared on the scene. For a whole week we saw the bird flitting in and around the tree and then it flew off. A year later, exactly at the budding time, the little bird was back, but this time with its mate. The two had a grand time for a week or more. They flew off never to be seen again but the tree bloomed again and continued to do so to our delight for many more years.

MY FIVE MONTHS AT SUMI

MR. BILL BRIMACOMBE
England

Our five month stay in Kalimpong began one Sunday afternoon in April with Rob and I knocking nervously at our Headmaster's door. We weren't too sure if we were in the right place but we thought it worth a try anyway. It turned out that we were most definitely in the right place and we were quickly taken to meet our host Mr. Simick and take a look at our new home in the hostel. Staying in the hostel was the best thing for us. It gave us the opportunity to become friends with the boys who made us feel welcome from the moment we arived. Their cheerful disposition never failed to make me smile. Mr. Simick and his family seemed to lavish every possible hospitality upon us. For example, one evening during dinner I mentioned to Rob that I missed eating sausages. We were overheard in this conversation and sure enough the next day sausages were on the menu. What more could you ask ?

Before starting at S.U.M.I Rob and I had many questions to be answered about the Institution. At the top of my list was, will people accept a young teacher with such little experience ? My tears were ofcourse completely groundless. Throughout our stay at S.U M.I pupils and teachers alike showed the utmost patience with us. Our Headmaster also had very realistic idea about what we could and couldn't achieve. We were given the opportunity to interact with the boys and I hope this gave a taste of a different culture. I, for one, learned a great deal by speaking to you all

In England I live about fifty miles outside London. It's by no means ugly but living in Kalimpong surrounded by mountains was a real novelty. On a few mornings (when Rob kicked me out of bed), when the air was clear, the mountain views were a real treat.

For me, it was my first time away from home, so inevitably I was little bewildered at first. Everyone was so welcoming though that within a few short weeks I was able to join in the regular staff room banter. I think some of the most amusing moments of our stay were

spent here listening to everyone's stories and jokes. Mr L. K. Thapa always made me laugh with his continuous jokes about what he considered to be my unnatural height. In all seriousness I am very happy to consider the staff at S.U M.I as respected friends aswell as workmates. When we finally had to say goodbye to everyone Rob and I were quite overwhelmed at the ceremony organised for us. My bedroom, at home, is now full of the gifts given to us by the boys of S.U.M.I. That day is going to be very hard to forget.

Six months ago my mind was full of plans of going to Kalimpong. It seemed a very far away place then, but after five months as a member of the community, it seems much closer. It's a very nice feeling to open an atlas and show my friends where Kalimpong is and know that there, are friends there going about their daily business. All my memories of Kalimpong seem to be happy and I would love to return. S.U.M.I. is definitely moving with the times with the advent of things like the computer room. Will I be able to recognise the place in a few years ? I'll just have to wait and see.

The boy was crying on his firstday at school.
"What's the matter ?" The teacher wanted to know.
"I hate school, and I will have to keep coming to school for many years" The boy said.
"Don't lose heart" The teacher said, "I have to keep coming until I'm 60 even then I'm not discouraged."

Subarna Chhetri receiving the Lyton Dux. from Rt. Rev. Dr. J. E. Ghose

Since youa're topped by reading books I think you could do with some more books.

Ex-Principal Shri P. R. Pradhan giving away prizeS te K. G. students.

"Mighty seasoned fingers of many summers and winters still in affectionate contact with many little ten fingers"

Rt. Rev. Dr. J. E. Ghose with the Principal at his side presenting School Captain badge to Kundan Baniya

"The badge of honour responsibility calls protect it with life, that it falls".

Members of S. U. M. I. teaching staff

'The minds that meet the quality
of dedication
The hands that rock the creddle
of education

The Principal, Asstt. Headmaster with the teachers of language group,

"Our mother language, our
mothers taught
To enlighten us on it more,
you are all brought,

The Principal Shri N. R. Pradhan with the teachers of science group

With your scientific efforts,
we hope very soon,
Help some Suminian eagles
to land on the moon.

SMILE A WHILE

"Waitress" shouted the impatient diner, "do I have to sit here and starve all night ?"
"No, sir, we close at nine o'clock."

OVERHEARD : "Even my mother is getting caught up in our high-tech environment. Just the other day she was complaniing, 'you don't write, you don't call, you don't .... "

"What a coincidence !" His wife said to her husband.
"you forgot my birthday and I forgot how to cook."

Then there was the man who went to the psychiatrist insisting that his skin was gold. The doctor told him that there was nothing serious, just a 'gilt complex !!

In the Post Office :— "I don't want to say the mail is slow—
but last week my flower seeds arrived,
as a bouquet."

PRAVEEN SHERPA
Class—XI, (Hu)

CONSERVATION OF OUR RESOURCES

HARUN RAI "SUKITA"
Class—'X' Sec 'A'

We know soil, water, air, plants and animals are our natural resources. Our earth is an immense store house of natural wealth. But modern civilized world is facing the great problem of ecosystem greed and lack of foresightedness. The earth is badly effected by these problems. It is causing shortage of energy, flood, draught, famine. If the natural wealth will not care, it will destroy the ecosystem and as a result there will be a disastrous effect of it on human race and civilization. Therefore, to maintain the ecological balance we should take care to conserve these natural resourecs.

The necessity for conservation for the interest and welfare of human beings all species of plants and animals are to be preserved. All the animals and plants are the basic element of biosphere. Human lives depend on water, air, soil, plants and amimals. If any one of them is destroyed the existence of humen life will be endangered.

SOIL CONSERVATION :

Soil is constantly being acted upon by natural agents like sun, wind and water and by this soil is always carried away from one place to another and wears out the surface soil layer. This wearing and carrying away of the soil by natural sources is called erosion. It is not possible to stop soil erosion completely but we can slow down the process by the following methods.

a) By planting grasses and trees :

The roots of grasses and trees bind the soil firmly with them and do not allow the soil to be washed away.

b) By making bunds and embankments :

To check soil erosion caused by flood water and high tides bunds and embankments are constructed.

WATER CONSERVATION :

Water — the source and sustenance of life. So vital for our basic needs like drinking, washing, bathing and cooking. Draught and flood occur regularly in our country. Due to overflood much land is lost and draught makes the land waterless. As living i.e. the entire ecosystem is greatly destroyed.

Water related ailments and diseases like typhoid, jaundice, malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea kill about 100 lakhs people world wide each year. In India, unsafe water and poor sanitation account for 80% of diseases and a consequent loss of 73 million man days each year. 15 lakhs infants die of diarrhoea every year caused by polluted water. In modern times scientific way of water conservation is done. These are :

Dams and Barrage project :

Due to construction of dams on various rivers excess rain water is stored in large reservoir. This storage mechanism acts as a preventive measure against coastal flood on the one hand and help to irrigate water on lands during summer. Well ploughed land absorb rain water and increase the quantity of underground water.

FOREST CONSERVATION :

To maintain the balance between environment and ecosystem 33 to 35% of the land should be covered by forests. It is estimated that half of the world's forest has been destroyed by man. In India only 19% of land is covered by forest. West Bengal is very serious only 12-14% are forests here.

Necessity of forest conservation — major parts of the economic development of the country depend on forest wealth. Plant wealths are the sources of food, most medicines are made from plants, house building materials etc. Plants protect the human from soil erosion, flood and draught Absorbing CO_2 from the atmosphere plants keep the air free on the one hand and produce food for us with that CO_2 on the other. Rainfall depends on forest areas.

Therefore, it can be well presumed how important the forests are. But these forests of ours are ragularly being deforested due to population increase and their rehabilitation. As a result balance of nature is being destroyed and nature is gradually losing the capacity of being live. Not only that, deforesteation is the main cause of flood, draught, climatic changes and erosion. Once which was a vast green area has been converted into a barren desert. So, for human welfare conservation of forest is a must.

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION :

Wild life animals are indirectly associated with human life. Wild life animals maintains the ecological balance of a particular habitat of a particular country.

PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE BY LAW :

People hunt animals for their commercial uses. Some people kill animals like deer for meat. People also shoot many animals for pleasure purpose. All these are harmful for wild life. To conserve our natural resources, Government of India has established a Department called INDIAN BOARD FOR WILD LIFE in 1952.

The Indian Government has also brought into force some laws to protect wild animals. One of the acts is Wild-Life Act of 1972. According to this law hunting of tigers, lions, elephants, bears, rhino and swamp deer is completly banned. If any one kills any one of them he will be punished according to this law. The trade of these animals and trade in skin of these animals are also banned.

We should know that conservation are very important things to be done for our future generation by conserving our soil, plants and animals. At the same time we should also see that only for our happiness we should not pollute our atmosphere beyond a certain limit which may cause many kinds of hazards in the life of our future generations.

Remember our resources like water, soil, land are limited. We must preserve them for our future. □

Nature Speaks

☐ NAVIN TAMANG
ClassXI— (Sc)

How beautiful is the place
We live in,
The vast blue sky with clouds
Floating by.
Even the moonlit night
With millions of twinkling stars
Is beautiful and majestic.
The green trees and plants
The colourful flowers that bloom
The valleys and the plains
With rivers flowing by,
The high hills and mountains
With snow so pure and white
The gracious Nature as friend
Has stayed so close by.

Day speaks to each new day
It is said ;
And Night to every night
All in their sweet language utter
Goodwill to the human kind,
And waits to see
Even a forlorn guy
In the journey of this life
Living at his best
Attaining his life's sublime.

Nature Speaks

☐ NAVIN TAMANG
ClassXI— (Sc)

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"Famous Quotations"

□BY SARIF SHERPA
Class VII Sec 'C' 1992

1) Teenage is the turning point of life — Ila Dijas

2) Beauty, like supreme dominion,
Is but supported by opinion — J. Franklin.

3) Our sphere of action is life's happiness,
And he that thinks beyond, thinks like an ass — J. Wilmot.

4) What men call gallantry, and gods adultery,
Is much more common where the climate's sultry — Byron.

5) Early to bed and early to rise,
makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. — John Clark.

6) Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stick in his coat. — Robert Browning.

7) Far from all resort of mirth.
Save the cricket on the hearth. — John Milton.

8) Diplomacy is to do and say,
The nastiest thing in the nicest way. — Isaac Goldberg.

9) A night of good drinking,
Is Worth a year's thinking. — Charles Cotton.

10) I Wish I was single again,
with money to jingle again. — Anon.

Questions and Answers

Dewan Ghataney
Class— XII (Hu)

1. What is loving stone ?

Ans. Magnet is called loving stone.

2. What are plastids ?

Ans.— Plastids is the name of very small granules within plant cells that gives colour to flower.

3. What is horse sense ?

Ans.— The defination of horse sence is stable thinking.

4. Can Tachyons travel faster than light ?

Ans.— Yes, Tachyons travel faster than light.

5. Name the first Indian to win the Oscar Award.

Ans.— Bhanu Athaiya was the first Indian to win the Oscar Award.

6. Which capital is called the oldest capital city in the world ?

Ans — Damascus in Syria is the oldest capital city in the world. It has been continuously inhabited since 2500 B.C.

7. Where is the headquarter of International Red Cross ?

Ans.— The headquarters of the international Red Cross is at Geneva.

8. Which animal carry their young in pouches ?

Ans.— Marsupials are animals which carry their young in pouches.

9. Which is the fourth state of matter ?

Ans.— Plasma is the fourth state of matter.

10. Which animals are born under the water ?

Ans.— Baby Hippopotamuses are born under the water.

11. What is osmosis ?

Ans.— Osmosis is the process by which plants obtain water through their roots.

12. Who was the founder of Boy Scouts ?

Ans.— Lord Baden Powell founded the Boy Scouts.

13. Name the largest Museum in the world ?

Ans:— The British Museum in London is the largest Museum in the world.

14. What is "Soundless sound" ?

Ans:— Soundless sound is ultrasonic and infrasonic sound.

15. Where is the largest diamond mine in the world ?

Ans:— The largest diamond mine in the world is located at Kimberley in South Africa.

Facts you must know

Dewan Ghataney
Class— XII (Hu)

1. If one of the distant stars had blown up a million years ago, we still do not know it had, because the light from the explosion would still be travelling towards us.

2. Equator is the geographical name for imaginary circular line around the earth equidistant from the north and south pole.

3. The ears of an African elephant weigh more than 100 pounds each. As they flap, blood moving through their vessels is cooled by air, adjusting body temperature.

4. The oriental rat flea can jump 600 times an our for three whole days without stopping.

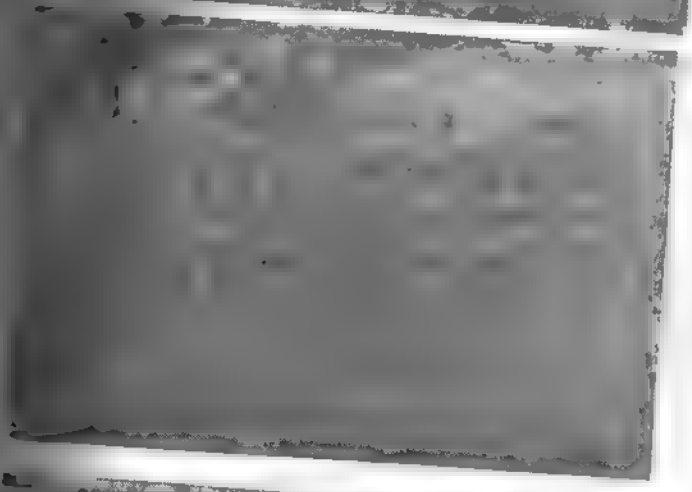
5. The milwankee depth is deepest place in Atlantic. It is situated in just north of Puerto Rico. It is over 9,000 meters, and is deeper than the world's highest mountain.

6. In India there are 1·8 milion people in a district. The metropoliton cities of Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta have more than 10,000 persons per sq. Km.

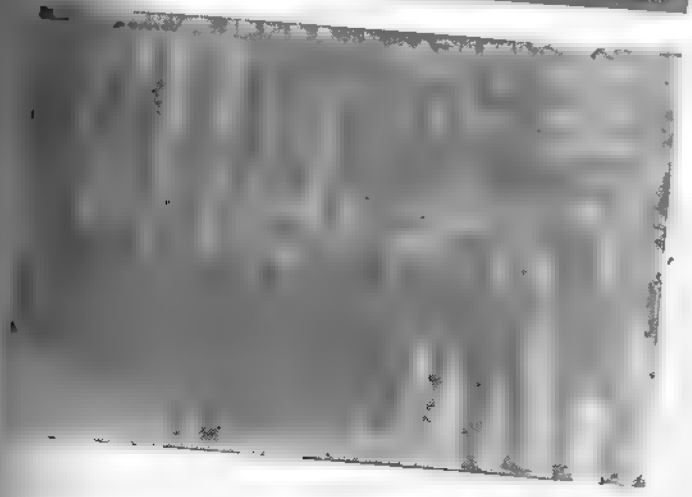
7. There are over 5,000 different languages including dialetes in the world. People in India alone speak over 800 languages

□ □ □ □ □ □

Sometimes change will do us good.
From books to posts right in wood.



P.T. Class in normal schcol programme :
Losen up the joints and set the mind in right form.
Whether front or back, it is always the same.



S.U.M.I. Independence Day Parade 1992 :
Salute everyone no doubt do we all chaps. Not to all but few we'll take off our caps.

15th August :

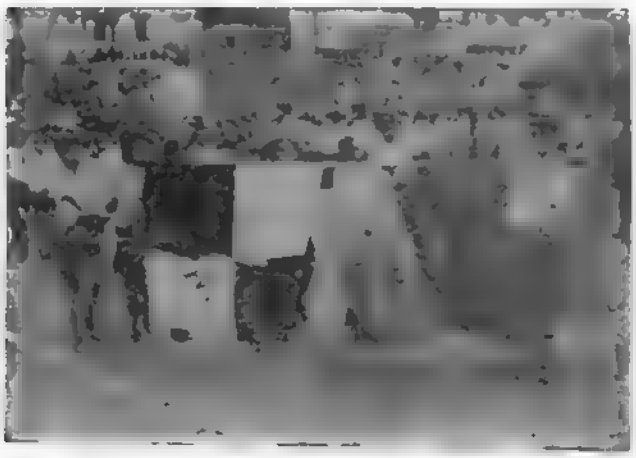
Hoisting of Tri-colour by the senior teacher

Mr. K.C. Choudhury

Higher and higher as we fly
To all vices we say good bye.

S.U.M.I. contingent on Independence Parade 1992 :

Gird your loins and protect your head.
Don't even let the School Colour fade.



Mini Suminians contingent - Independence Day Parade :

Heavy seems to juniors but they're bound.
Save the School flag from falling on ground.

IMPORTANT VIEWS OF BOMBAY

—BIKASH GURUNG
Ex-Student

I had been planning for to visit the city of Bombay, because I had got a long vacation after madhayamik examination. This city was unknown to me. Nevertheless, I got opportunity to visit the city through my friend Mr. Sajeed Ali, who had gone Bombay in 1985. I took Sajeed as my guide and we moved from Kalimpong on 1st may 1990. In Bombay Sajeed took me to the following places of interest.

1. Caves of Elephanta : Elephanta is famous for the enormous carvings in its rock cut temples. It is a one of the tourist attractions of Bombay. In 1534, the island came under the Portuguese and they named it Elephanta after the rock-cut elephant which stood at Rajghat. Today, the elephant is no more there, as it fell to pieces.

2. Gateway of India : It was built in the memory of the visit of the late King George V and Queen Mary on December 1911, the memorial was declared open on December 24th 1924, by Earl Reading, the then Viceroy of India. Just opposite the Gateway of India there are two beautiful statues of Swami Vivekananda and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

3. Marine Drive : It is one of the favourite evening resorts of Bombay. Now it is called Netaji Subash Chandra Marg.

4. Hanging Garden : The Hanging garden is not a garden suspended in the air, but simply a garden built on the top of the water reservoir. This terrace garden was built in 1880 and rennovated in 1921.

5. Haji Ali Dargah : This holy place is visited by many devotees. It is reached by a narrow path only when there is low tide

6. Flora Fountain : (Hutatma Chowk) Flora fountain can be called the heart of Bombay Business, it is named after Sir Bartle Prere who was the Governor of Bombay from 1862 to 1867.

7. Mahalaxmi Race Course Ground : It is built under the enthusiastic direction of Major J. E. Hughes, Races are run here from November to March every year.

8. Bombay T. V. Centre : The tower is situated near the Glaxo Company. This T. V. Tower is second highest in Asia.

9. Babulnath Temple : This temple was built in 1780, and was rennovated on 1900. It is a fine specimen of Indian Sculpture. It is built on the Malabar Hill on the other slope of the Hanging Garden and Kamala Nehru Park.

10. Kamala Nehru Park : This park is an addition of beauty to the city of Bombay. In this park there is a huge model of old lady's shoes.

WHAT IS BIRTHDAY AFTER ALL !!!

Sajeed Ali, Ex-Sumian.

(1)

From every January to December,
From every Sunday to Saturday,
I was waiting for a particular day.
When it comes to me ?
That particular day, which was
My Birthday.
First may, is my birthday,
One day it came to me,
I gave thanks to Almighty,
Because it made me very happy.

(2)

After a long time,
I understood,
The fact about birthday.
In each my birthday,
I'll be a year old,
So I knew,
Birthday is the death's way.

(3)

Today is also first May,
But I'm very sad today,
Because I know,
What is birthday,

Life

Nigam Basnet IX C

Life
What is it ?
Has anyone ever known ?
Can anyone define it ?

It's so confusing !

It's so sorrowful,

Yet it's beautiful.

It's so long,

Yet so short !

So boring

But yet interesting !

It brings tears to your eyes,

But laughter to your lips.

The only thing which

We can say is

It's confusing,
But yet worth living !

Poems

Learn to be honest,
Never tell a lie.
For honesty is a virtue,
That asks not 'Why'.
So if for the truth you care,
Peace of mind will always be there.

If a job, dull you find,
Go on and do it, never mind.
If some work you have to do,
Don't Put it off, do it through.
For work put off, is never done,
Today or tomorrow by anyone.

Punctuality is a golden rule,
Learn it well, while in school.
Work put off, is time lost,
Which won't come back at any cost.
Do it well, do it soon,
Punctuality is a Boon.

Your talent is a gift from God,
Don't let it fade away.
Use it to make someone happy,
And you too will be gay.
There is so much more we can do,
So man who need cheering up too.
Use your gifts and prove your worth,
A happier place, make this earth.

Of an ideal mind beware,
It can lead you into a snare !
Every moment is rare,
Make the most of it.
Go on do your bit,
Time is fleeting, life is short.
There's work to be done,
before Sunset by everyone.

ABDON ZEROM SADA
Class : IX A 1992

A TRUE FRIEND

SAMTEN BENOY SADA
XII HUMANITIES

I often wonder what this world would be like if we had no friends. I imagine myself on this whole planet without a soul to talk to in a friendly way. What a dreary place it would be.

To me the word "friend" has a great and beautiful meaning. A friend is someone who is always there when I need comfort in times of trouble, a smile in the midst of tear, and a helping hand when I am helpless. He always knows when I need him around and when I like to be left alone in my thoughts.

A friend isn't someone whom I can bully and who has to be there at my every beek and call. A friend to me is someone who helps me in my day-to-day problems and overcome, the obstacles if in my way they lie. A friend is the person with whom I can be myself and be loved just as much.

The shelter from the troubled winds, the anchor in life's ocean and fire on a cold winter's day is how I describe a friend. He is there near me when I need hope and inspiration, encouraging me all the time. He rejoices in my success and comforts me when I am distressed.

When I am lost he is always there to show me the way. He does not hesitate to point out my mistakes and chide me when I am wrong. When I think I am all alone I know he is there just as sure as my shadow is there. He is the wind beheath my wings.

Friends are like flowers in the garden of love. The manure on which these flowers grow is "friendship" —the bond which links the human hearts. Friendship is a seat which occupies an important place in the human heart.

There are two kinds of friends –True friends and False friends.

"True Friends are like Diamonds
Very precious and rare. False friends
are like "Fallen leaves" found everywhere"

When I have run my course and at the end of it if I see my friend smile and give me a friendly pat on the back then I know that I'll have done my duty and done it well too. □

AIDS VIRUS PENETRATING VIRGIN ANDAMANS

RAJEN GHISING
XII HUMANITIES

The AIDS virus has crossed the seas to the seas to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It has been detected for the first time among the blood samples colleted from people staying there. This programme was initiated since May this year and so far more than 50 persons have already been tested positive.

These findings by a team of experts from Calcutta have well and truly established that the hitherto unsheathed islands have also fallen to the deadly Human Immune Virus (HIV) scourge.

The team, consisting of epidemiologists from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has, since May this year, tested blood samples of 2000 people from the islands. Of the 50 found infected by the "AIDS" virus, as many as 35 are foreigners lodged in the three main jails of the islands.

All these prisoners are illegal fishermen or smugglers apprehended by the coast guard, suggesting that the virus may have gained entry

into the islands through them. Most of the prisoners come from "THAILAND" and "MYANMAR" (BURMA). There is even a "PAKISTANI" national among them. According to information reaching here, all the infected foreigners have since been deported by the local authorities. But there is a large number of such fishermen and smugglers who get past mingle freely with the islanders. The fact that, of the four islanders found to be seropositive, three suffer from sexually transmitted diseases bears down on the possible route and method of import of the virus.

The investigations were carried out by the (ICMR) Indian Council of Medical Research unit for research on "AIDS" in the north-eastern states, set up in March this year. The adminstration of the union territory had sent blood samples of seven STD patients of which three tested positive for Human Immune Virus (HIV) Delhi was immediatly informed and an experts' team was sent to the island on May 14, to collect more blood samples.

Since then, the team has made one more trip, this time to train personnel on the islands on conducting on the spot Human Immune Virus (HIV) testing through the use of serodia kits. Arrangements have by now been made for such tests at 10 different places on the island, specially on the smaller peripheral ones where foreign fishermen and smugglers gain entry.

Sources said the local adminstration has started counselling and awareness campaigns to check the spread of the virus, which leads to the deadly "AIDS" disease. The islanders, more importantly, the tribals, must get to know that the disease as yet has no cure and death is inevitable within 10 years of contacting the virus. Action has to be taken on a large scale, for the tribals, some of whom are already dwindling in numbers, now face a more serious threat of extinction.

□ ★ ★ ★ □

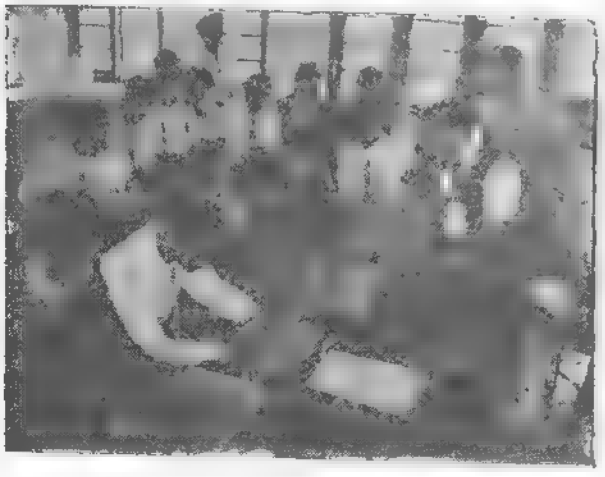
DO YOU KNOW ?

RAJESH GUPTA
Class—X-B

1. The diameter of sun is decreasing by over 10 Kms per year.
2. The largest university building in the world is the M.V. Lomonosov State University in Moscow.
3. India ranks second in production of silk in the world.
4. Walt Disney won 35 Oscar Awards more than any other person.
5. Rugby is the national game of Scotland.
6. The Australia tunnel-wed spider is the most poisonous spider in the world.
7. Mathew Webb was the first person to swim the English Channel.
8. Field-Marshal is the highest rank in Indian army.
9. Coca-Cola is world's most popular soft drink.
10. A whale equals to weight of 32 elephants or about 8 Million grown up mice.
11. One tonne of uranium, a nuclear fuel can produce as much energy as 30,000 tonnes of coal.
12. Rabindranath Tagore was the first men to get Noble Prize in Asia.
13. B.B.C. was formed on 1st January 1927.
14. Junko Tabei was the first women to climb Mount Everest.
15. The Anaconda is the largest snake in the world.
16. Cranes are the world's tallest flying birds.
17. First world war began on 4th August 1914.
18. Each cigarette take off 18 minutes of life.
19. Norman Prichard was the first Indian athlete to win a medal in the Olympic Games in 1900.

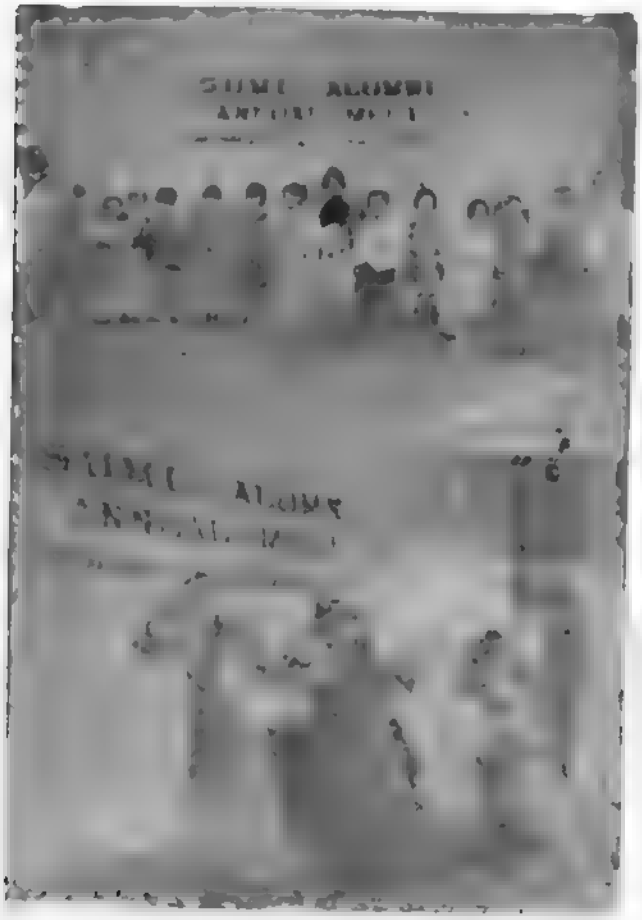
'B' Dn. Inter-House V. Ball Winners House with House master Mr. A. R. Baral.
The memory of victory still now lingers the things we did with our ten fingers.

H. S. XI Hu. Runners up in Inter Stream V. Ball tournament.
Try did me didn't we ?
Lose did we did n't we ?
Congrats to XI Ag. didn't we offer ?
Sorrow in defeat didn't we suffer ?



Biology Practical class with Mr. S. K. Subba.
A Restaurant is it ? doesn't look like it
But frogs that are served to be examined not to eat.

Present Sumians seeking blessings for Ex-Sumians through hymn.



K.G. Students in Alumni Meet.

Faster did SUMI our grand fathers and fathers in time Praise be to God because to-day, we can all sing in chime.

Boys in Girls' designs on .....
(Readfestoon)

Reminiscene of old IA class to some of the ex-students of upto late fifties.

'सुमी' प्रति

संजय ठकुरी
सातौ श्रेणी 'क'

'सुमी' तिम्रो विद्या – मंदिरमा
भिक्षुक सरह आएकोछु
शिक्षा – ज्ञानको भिक्षा थाप्न ।

'सुमी' तिमी जननी हौ – शिक्षाको खानी हौ,
सम्पूर्ण छात्रको जीवनमा शिक्षाको
ज्योतिपुंज फैलाउने तिमी उज्वल 'लैम्पपोष्ट' हौ ।

'सुमी' तिम्रो विशाल काखबाट
लाखन् प्रतिभाशाली र मेधावी छोरा
'सर्चलाईट' सरी छरिए विश्वभरि—
तिम्रो महानता, तिम्रो आदर्शता,
तिम्रो योगदानको अमर गीत सुसेल्दै ।

'सुमी' तिमी ज्ञानको देवी सरस्वती' हौ,
'सुमी' तिमी हामी अज्ञानी बालकलाई
शिक्षा – ज्ञान दिने 'कामधेनु' हौ ।

'सुमी' बाँचुञ्जेल तिम्रो स्तुति – गान गर्नेछु
'सुमी' यो सुटुमा तिम्रो स्मृति सयपत्री झैं संगाल्नेछु ।

यथार्थ जीवन

अनील ब्लोन (सुमाइट क्लब)

"स्वामी ! केही त गर्नोस सांरा परिवार "भोको" छ....! ...."प्रिये"! मेरो "मुना-मदन" तयार होस !..... त्यसपछि हाम्रो घर अनि सांरा नेपाली साहित्य "परिवार" 'भोको' रहने छैन ।

आशुकवि देवकोटालाई "दाल-भात-डुकू-को" समस्या जीवनभर नै पिरोलिनुपरयो आर्थिक असम्पन्नता र रूगणताबाट थिलथिलिएको देवकोटा पछि-पछि झन दुःखित तथा शोषित हुनपुगे ।

देवकोटाको जीवन झरी र बादल, अभाव र दुःख, अपुग र हाहाकार बिचं संघर्ष गर्न परेको प्रष्ट छ ।

□ □

अमर विभूति देवकोटा झै समंग्र दार्शनिक, विद्यान, लेखक, कवि अनि कलाकारहरूले विभिन्न मञ्चबाट जीवनको यथार्थ रुपलाई अवगत गराउदै प्रायः एउटै परिभाषा दिन खोजेको देखिन्छ ।

"विद्या" ! तिम्रो "एडमीट कार्ड" स्कूलमा आएको छ ! तिमी माथी हाम्रा ठूलो "आशा" छ !

....'मीस' बस वर्ष परीक्षाभा बस्न सक्तिन.... 'म' ... 'बाबाको' अंत्येष्टी' सकेको हप्रादिनमा.... 'आमा' पनि खस्नु भो !

—एक होनहार छात्रा माथि परेको असाधारण कष्टलाई श्रद्धेय गुरूमाले जीवनको परिभाषा आफनै शैलीमा व्यक्त गरेको पाउछौ ।

□ □

"विणा" ! प्रेमको प्रथम कमलो स्पर्श ! "टाइगर हिलमा" त्यस दिन प्रभात हुनको साथै मेरो व्यर्थ जीवनमा नव प्रभातको आगमन भयो । तिम्रो दृष्टिमा पवित्र ज्योति थियो— प्रेम थियो, विश्वास थियो, श्रद्धा थियो ।

—भावुक युवक आफनो कल्पनाको दरबारमा मायालुलाई जीवनको नव प्रभात ठान्छ । यहाँ जीवनको यथार्थ रुप बिछोड़ पछिको मिलनलाई अगाल्दछ ।

" 'बा' .. भाइ खस्यो ! "

.....तपाईको धेरै बाटो हेरदैक्षो ' !!

—वाक्यांश पुरा नभई साधारण "टाइपिष्ट" कार्यलयको चार दिवार भित्र स्वयंलाई एउटा जीउदो लाशको रुपमा 'महसुस' गर्दछ । धेरै चोटि सी० एल० अधिकारी समक्ष चड़ाएको पनि अस्वीकार भएको थियो । भोलीका दिन छोरालाई डाक्टर बासुकोमा "ट्रिटमेन्ट" गराउन लैजाने एउटा "प्रोग्राम" थियो ।

दुखिया "टाइपिष्ट" समस्त कर्मचारीहरुको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै .... "यो जीवनलाई" कार्यलयको दैनिक कार्यमा समर्पण गरे । आफनो सुखी एवम् आनन्दमय परिवारबाट बञ्चित रहनुपरयो ।

□ □

"लौ, बस्नुहोस है ! म त जानुपन्यो
मेरो जीवनमा फेरि नयाँ एक पर्दा भन्यों,
हाम्रो "कयाम्प उठयो" जानैपन्यो विदा पाउ
यो मनको एक चोइटा छोड़ी गए यसै ठाउँमा"

—सिपाही जीवनमा "कयाम्प उठयो" पछि ; लौ,

तपाईहरुसंग विदा भई म आज जान चहान्छु। मानव जीवन एउटा नाटक झैं रहेछ, जसरी नाटकमा पर्दा खसेपछि अर्कै दृश्य प्रस्तुत गरिन्छ त्यसरी नै मानव जीवनमा खसेको पर्दाले पनि जीवनको मोड़ नै बदलिदिई अर्कै दृश्य प्रस्तुत गरिदिदो रहेछ।

हाम्रो "क्याम्प उठयो" आजदेखि टाड़ा कतै गएर बस्नु परे पनि मनको एक टुक्का तपाईहरु सगैं छाड़िराखेर जादैछु।

□ □

"नछोड़ि जानोस हे मेरा प्राण अकेली भलाई
जानु नै भए नछाड़ी जानोस साथमा सुहाँऊ"॥

—एक पतिभक्त नेपाली नारी (मुना) पति वियोगमा विचलित भएर पुकाछिन : परदेश न जानोस हे प्राण ; वृक्ष आमा लाई पनि छोड़ेर जानु भन्दा, पतिलाई रोकनु नै बेसाठानी एक उज्जवल चरित्र नेपाली नारीको कर्तव्य पुरा गर्छिन्।

"भलाई नसोध !
कहाँ दुख्छ घउ.....
'म' जे छु ठिकै नै छु'॥

— बीर अस्पताल काठमांडोमा "मिगोलाको" बिरामीले सिकिस्त स्वर सम्राट नारायण गोपाल जीवनको अन्तीम पलहरू मृत्युसंग संघर्ष गर्दै उपर्युक्त गीतांश पुनः दोराउथ्ये। समाचार पत्रिका "मधुपर्क".... 'विमर्ष'.... 'सप्ताहिकी' 'कामना' आदिमा उनको धेरै शुभः चिन्तकहरूले शिघ्र स्वास्थ्य लाभ होस भनि मगंलकामना ईश्वरप्रति चढ़ाएका थिए।

परन्तु मृत्युलाई अगांलिसकेका 'नारायण गोपाल" जीवनको अनेको सुसजित संगीतमय साँझ-मञ्चहरूबाट विदा मांगी सदा-सदाको निम्ती चिर निन्द्रामा परिसकेका थिए, हामीलाई आशुको दुःखान्त सागरमा डुबाएर।

□ □

जीवनको गुण, विशेषता, कृति, महत्व, लक्षण, कार्यक्षेत्र, मानवीय पक्षहरुलाई गहन अध्ययन गर्दै अनुसन्धानतर्फ देखी आध्यात्मिक तर्फ सम्म :— अधिकांश धर्म शास्त्रहरूले बताउछ.... जीवन त्यो हो जहाँ— निःस्वार्थ सेवा, कर्तव्य, प्रेम, भक्ति, परोपकार, उपसना आदिले बास गरेको हुनुपर्छ।

दुःख र आशु, गरीब र विरही, रोदन र कष्ट, मिलन र बिछोड़, कर्तव्य र संघर्ष हासो र रोदन आदि अझ मानिसको बहुमूल्य जीवन हो।

□ □

वसन्त फेरि फर्केछ !

मोङ्गमा डेन्डुप तामङ्ग
भूतपूर्व छात्र

वसन्त फेरि फर्केछ !

अतीतको मीठो झल्कलको जगाउन,
खुशी र उन्मादको स्फूर्ति बाँड्दै,
विश्वको अंध्यारो कलंकपन हटाउँदै
हँसिलो मुस्कानमा रमाउँदै रमाउँदै,
वसन्त फेरि फर्केछ !

नीरस निःसार जीवनमा झंकार दिन,
उमंग र जागृति भरिलो गराउन
प्रेम भावनाको ज्योति बोकी
मन्द मन्द मुस्कानमा खेल्दै खेल्दै
वसन्त फेरि फर्केछ !!

चिन्तन, उत्पीड़नका घावहरु घुल
पीर गहको आँशु पुछिदिन,
मानव आत्मा तृप्ति गराउन,
हाँस्दै कराउँदै गाउँदै गाउँदै,
वसन्त फेरि फर्केछ !!!

समझना मात्र !

हेमन्त शर्मा
बाह्रौं श्रेणी "कला"

हिजो जस्तो लाग्छ "सुमी"मा
पाइला टेकेको
भर्खरै जस्तो लाग्छ 'एक भूल एक बेत'
पिङ्गुलामा बज्रेको
तर !
अहा ! आज यो यहाँ पाँए
'सुमी' बाट विदा हुन लागेको ।

गुरूजनले रटाएको 'ए प्लस बी' को 'फर्मुला'
अब कसरी भुल्न सक्छु र ?
'सुमी'ले दिएको आदर्श ज्ञान
अब कसरी हराउन सक्छु र ?
तर !
'एस० यू० एम० आई० डेक एज वाइट' भन्दै
मेलाटारमा कराएको
अब त,
केवल एक स्मृति मात्र बन्ने रहेछ ।

यसैले
धन्य हौ, 'सुमी' तिमीले
अन्धकारबाट प्रकाशमा
मलाई डोरयाई दियौ ।

यस्तै प्रकारले तिम्रो छाउनीको शितलतामा
सदा रहन नपाएता पनि
तिम्रो आशिष सदा पाऊँ
यही अन्तिम मेरो अनुरोध छ
'सुमी' तिमीलाई ।

कालिम्पोंग

कमल के० सी०, आठौं श्रेणी 'ग'

पहाडी मेगमा, हिमाली फेदमा
सजेको छ शहर कालिम्पोंग।
तिस्ता र रङ्गीद बग्दछ फेदमा
आफ्नै तालैमा॥

वारीको दुरपिन, पारीको डेलो
क्या राम्रो मिलेको।
पारीको सिक्कम हेर न तिमी
काञ्चनजंगा हाँसको॥

बीचको रेली लडीबुडी खेली
त्यो पारी बगेको।
चित्रेको छाङ्गो झरदछ खोंचमा
कालिम्पोंग सजावट गरिरहेको छ, प्रकृतीको देनमा॥

लाप्चे र भोटे नेपाली यहाँ को जाति
पेशा हो खेतीपाती।
यहाँ को युवा युवती
बउनेछन् अगाडी गरेमा प्रगती॥

तीन शब्दहरु

संकलन—निलम छेत्री, (सातौं श्रेणी, कक्षा-क)

तीन — लाई प्रणाम गर — माता, पिता, गुरु।
" — सित ठट्टा नगर — गुरु, बिध्या, अनाथ।
" — चीज फर्कन्न — प्राण, शब्द, समय।
" — कुरो सोच — भविष्य, दुःख, गुण।
" — देखी बाँच — लालच, नीच, मद।
" — कुरा नभुल — उपकार, उपदेश, उद्धारता।
" — सित बल नगर — आगो, पानी, भीर।
" — सित प्रेम नगर — दरिद्र, पशु, समाज।
" — लाई नियन्त्रण गर — जवानी, आदत, रिस।
" — लाई समान ठान — जात, मित्र, धर्म।
" — लागी लड़ — स्वतन्त्रता, न्याय, देश॥

बिदाइको क्षण—सुमोसित

ईश्वर राई

सेतो कागजमा तिमीले,
भविष्यको अमूल्य रेखाहरू,
कोर्न सिकायौ,
यस धरतीमा तिमीले,
सुखसंग बाच्नलाई,
परिश्रम गर्न सिकायौ।

मेरो मूर्खताईलि धेरै ठाडा भलाई।
सजिवता, सज्जन, बनायौ प्रत्येकलाई।
हिड्ने गोरेटो देखायौ, दृष्टिहिनतालाई।
चढ़ायौ बलिदान सुमी तिमीले,
यस धरतीका अज्ञानतालाई।

तिम्रा पसिना स्वसै सुकेर जानेछैन,
अमूल्य तिम्रा ती पसिना मोती झैं टल्कँने छ।
तिम्रा वरिपरिका शान्त वातावरण झैं
सधैं लहरिएर, फक्रिएर, फुलेर जानेछ।

सुमी तिमीले विश्राम लिन हुँदैन हिड्नैहनु छ धेरै
तिम्रा सन्तानका कमजोरीहरूक निम्ती,
'सुमी' तिमीले जागिरहनु पर्छ, जगाउनु छ धेरै
शुप्त समाजका अज्ञानताहरुलाई।

कहिले कोंही कठोर बन, तिमीलाई कसैले नचलाओस्,
कहिले कोमल बन, तिम्रो कोमलताको प्रशंसा गरोस
कहिले कोंही फोंटिलो भइदेऊ जसमा संसार अटाउन सकोस्,
कहिले सोंधुरो भइदेऊ जसमा दुष्टको दृष्टि नपरोस्।

त्यसले त, म मेरो अन्तिम घड़ीसम्म पनि,
याद गर्नेछु, तिम्रो आवाजहरुलाई।
म मरे ता पनि, यहाँ तिम्रो निम्ति,
कोरिराख्नेछु, तिमीले सिकाएको पाठहरुलाई।

ओं! सुमी तिमीले क्षमा दिन नभुलिदिनू,
मैले गरेका भूलहरुलाई।
सुमी धेरै धेरै आशीर्वाद दिनू,
मेरो भविष्यका प्रत्येक कदमहरुलाई।

□ □ □ □ □

मेरो प्रण

नवीन राई
आठौं श्रेणी 'ख'

एस० यू० एम० आई० का छात्र हौं,
आफनो स्कूललाई सँधै प्रेम गर्ने छौं
कालो र सेतो झण्डा तर्फ सँधै गर्व गर्ने छौं,
जीवनभर इमान र सत्यको पथमा लाग्ने छौं।

कलङ्क आई परे भने चौड़ने हामी मेटाउने छौं,
पेरको खण्डमा सबैलाई सहायता गर्ने छौं
आफनो गुरुको सँधै आदर गर्ने छौं
आफनौं स्कूलको निम्ती प्राण समेत दिने छौं।

कालो र सेतो झण्डा सँधै उच्च राख्ने छौं
भविष्यमा एक असल छात्र भई आफनो
एस० यू० एम० आई० को निम्ती केही गर्ने छौं।

पहाडी शहर

आहा ! क्या राम्रो शहर
जाति टाढा झन सुन्दर
हरियो जंगल बीच झलमल,
छि ! मैला लेदोको भल
छि ! दुर्गन्ध, कहाँबाट आयो
नगरपालिका छैन ?

□ 卐 □

फेशन

आज म आवारा भएर हिँड्छु,
भोलि सबैजना आवारै हुन्छन्,
आज म बाजेको सुरुवाल भिरेर हिँड्छु,
भोलि सबै त्यसै गर्छन्,
आज म नग्न भएर हिँड्छु,
सायद ! भोलि सबैजना त्यसै गर्छन् !

□ 卐 □

वातावरण र मानिस

एक घर भन्छ—
आऊ ! मेरो शरणमा पर
म आश्रय दिन्छु,
एउटा रूख भन्छ—
आऊ ! म तिमीलाई बचाइदिन्छु,
एक मानिस भन्छ—
आऊ ! मेरो पैतालामुनि बस्
किनकि, मेरोमा एटम बम छ।

मानिस विचारशील प्राणी

खुच्चिऊँ ! भन्छ कमिला
हाम्रो एकता देखेर,
खुच्चिऊँ ! गर्छ एउटा चरा
हामी पराधीन देखेर,
आँखा चिम्लिन्छ एक गडयौलां
हाम्रो सभ्यता देखेर।

□ नवीन चन्द्र पौडयाल
भूतपूर्व छात्र

पहाडी शहर

आहा ! क्या राम्रो शहर
जाति टाढा झन सुन्दर
हरियो जंगल बीच झलमल,
छि ! मैला लेदोको भल
छि ! दुर्गन्ध, कहाँबाट आयो
नगरपालिका छैन ?

□ 卐 □

फेशन

आज म आवारा भएर हिँड्छु
भोलि सबैजना आवारै हुन्छन्,
आज म बाजेको सुरुवाल भिरेर हिँड्छु,
भोलि सबै त्यसै गर्छन्,
आज म नग्न भएर हिँड्छु
साथद ! भोलि सबैजना त्यसै गर्छन् !

□ 卐 □

वातावरण र मानिस

एक घर भन्छ—
आऊ ! मेरो शरणमा पर
म आश्रय दिन्छु,
एउटा रूख भन्छ—
आऊ ! म तिमीलाई बचाइदिन्छु,
एक मानिस भन्छ—
आऊ ! मेरो पैतालामुनि बस्
किनकि, मेरोमा एटम बम छ ।

मानिस विचारशील प्राणी

खुच्चिऊँ ! भन्छ कमिला
हाम्रो एकता देखेर,
खुच्चिऊँ ! गर्छ एउटा चरा
हामी पराधीन देखेर,
आँखा चिम्लिन्छ एक गडयौलां
हाम्रो सभ्यता देखेर ।

□ नवीन चन्द्र पौडयाल
भूतपूर्व छात्र

यो निधार

केशब शर्मा
एघारौं श्रेणी "कला"

सागरमाथाको शिरमा अवस्थित
एउटा पाखो
यो निधार—
मात्र निधार भन्न रहेछ
निरन्तर पसिनाको मूल फुट्छ सावनको
तर सोंचिएर भाग्य भने, त्यहाँ
किन अड़िनै सक्दैन ?
उफ ! यो निधार !
थकित थी कक्षा हत्केलाले
सुम्सुम्याएर कति – कति बेरसम्म
यो निधार—
जहाँ पसिनाको सागर बहेर
बिलाई जाने साहयद
एउटा उजाड़ मरूभूमि रहेछ
कठै..... ! भाग्य नै त्यहाँ
किन उम्रनै सक्तैन ?
उफ् ! यो निधार ।

अपूर्ण जिन्दगी

नवीन राई
आठौं श्रेणी 'ख'

औंसीको रात जस्तो छ यो मेरो जीवन
किरण प्राप्त गर्न सक्दीन,
हास्न चहान्छु हास्न सक्दीन
रून चहान्छु रून सक्दीन
मर्न चहान्छु मर्न सक्दीन
जीवन् चहान्छु जीवन् सक्दीन,

कति सुन्दर कल्पनाहरु छ यो मेरो जीवनमा
सफल प्राप्त गर्न सक्दीन,
कसरी जीवनु यो चोट परेको हृदय लिएर
कसरी मर्नु यो अपूर्ण कल्पना लिएर
जीवनु चहादीन म कसैलाई धोका दिएर
बाचीरहे छु पूर्ण कल्पनाको आशा लिएर ॥

□ 卐 □ 卐 □

विध्वंश

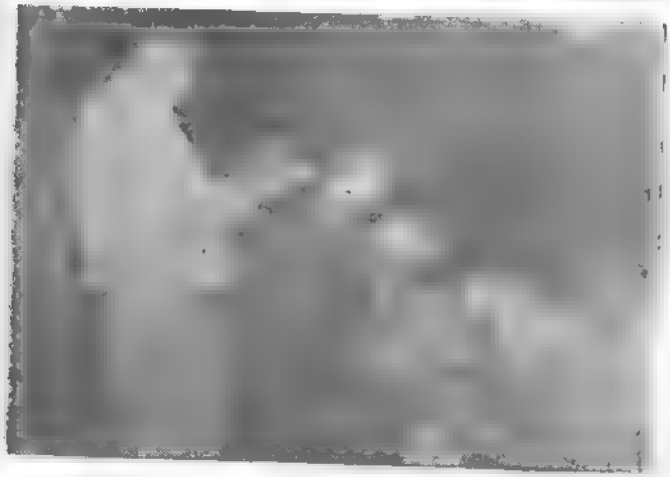
—कर्ण बहादुर चामलिङ
भूतपूर्व छात्र

विश्वासको पर्खाल मभित्र आत्मसात छन्
म ओझेल परूँ ?
निरूद्देश्य अविश्मर्णीयहरु आघात छन्
बिपनाको घाऊमा अल्झेका छन्-यो प्रतिबिम्ब
जीवन! मलाई बचाँऊ यसैले
म तिम्रा भरोसामा उभेको छु,
आकाश! मलाई खेल्न देऊ त्यसैले
म तिम्रा घर आँगनमा आश्रित छु।
यहाँ तिम्रा ढिस्कनामा चढ़ेको छु
रित्तै वेदनाहरु छन्
उमेर छ
अर्को बैशाख छ
मौसम छ
हजारौं फूलहरु छन्।
विश्वास तिमी निर्माण सोच सबैं यसरी नै
ग्यालिलियोको टेलिस्कोपमा अब संसार थाम्न सक्छ
फेरि आऊ म अक्ठ्याराहरुसित लडाईं गर्नेछु; लेनिन भएर सफलता आर्जन गर्न
फेरि आऊ म विश्वासहरुसित आत्मसात गर्नेछु; नागासाकी र हिरोसिमामा बम पड़काएर
संसार भयग्रस्त पार्दै
अविश्वससम्मलाई अशान्तिका विकासहरुमा अप्रतीत भएर
एक चरण तिमीसम्म र तिमी मसित अर्को चरणमा उभिएर
बस जिन्दगीसम्म आइपुगेर
उभेका ठाउँ-ठाउँमा 'भ्याकुम' का काला धर्साहरु छन्
यहाँ मौसम फेरिन्छ,
यहाँ प्रहर बद्लिन्छ,
यसरी म कोइली भएर गाँउछु

चमेरा भएर उड्छु
सेता सेता प्वाँखमा 'पेन्टीङ' का काला धर्साहरु नकोरिउन् तर
वहु 'पेन्टीङ'का 'ब्रस'हरुले सेतै पारुन्
हानैं परे पनि ।
तर मलाई अवसर देऊ
तिमी पनि आऊ साथी भएर
यसपल्ट ;
यसरी तिम्रा विपनाहरूमा म उत्तीर्ण हुने चेष्टा गर्छु
यसरी तिम्रो भरोसाहरूमा म व्यूँझने चेष्टा गर्छु
मेरा प्रतिविम्व उभेर केही गर्न तम्सिरहेछ
मेरा विश्वास अल्झेर केही भथ खोजिरहेछ
जिन्दगी यसपल्ट आवाज देऊ
जीवन यसपल्ट बचाऊ
आकाश खोल्न देऊ
सुनिन्छ देश हाम्रोमाझ छ
सुनिन्छ तोरीबारी हाम्रो पाखामा छ
भड्किरहेछ परेवाहरु आहारको खोजमा
केही बोकेर आऊ — एकलो परित्याग गर्दै
तिम्रा विकृतिहरुसित — मेरो ज्योति उभाइरहेछु,
बस यहाँ म आश्रित छु
बस यहाँ म आघात छु
विश्वस भागिरहेछन् यसैले
यसर्थ
म ओझेल भएर खोलिरहेछु, निर्माणका अभ्यस्तसित ॥

□ 卐 □ 卐 □

First Among equals- Top of the girls' Madhyamik Pariksha toppers of Kalimpong : Miss Indira Sharma of St. Philomina's School receiving 1992 -P. R. Pradhan Merit Award.



First Among equals - Top of the boys' Madhyamik Pariksha toppers of Kalimpong : Navin Tamang of S.U.M.I. receiving 1992 P.R.Pradhan Merit Award.

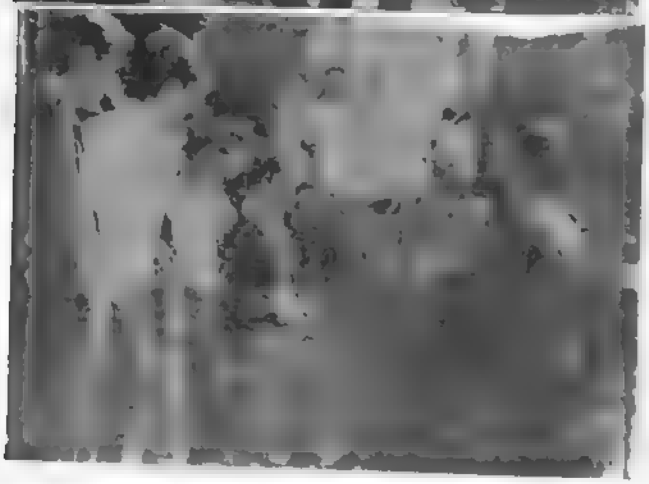
Host and the Hostellers : Annexe Hostel S.U.M.I. Mr. B. S. Simick with Rob and Bill.

Dr. M.G. Som, Dean faculty of Ag., B.C.K.V., Head of the Insp. team for Diploma Course in Agriculture in S.U.M.I. along with Dr. G.C. Banerjee Dean of the P. G. studies B.C.K.V.

Now that I meet you,
take my Namaste jee,
Purely of my assurance
not emulation of Zee T.V.

Dr. B.K. Jana. Head of the Horticulture Department B.C.K.V. giving a peep talk to the students :

Eight fingers across and two thumbs up
All seed beds be apart on your hill top.



Dr. Som briefing the boys of Agriculture on some finger points :

Your daily teachers are
woods and rills
What you're taught in class
practice in hills.

यात्रा संस्मरण

श्री बी० के० सुब्बा

गताङ्क पछि

(पिता पुर्खाहरु कहाँबाट आएका हुन् ? 'मुलुक बाहिर' जाने वाद्यता के थियो ? आदि जान्ने तथा आफनो ROOT को खोज गर्ने अभिलाषाहरु मनमा उत्पन्न हुनु स्वाभाविक नै हो। आफनो व्यक्तिगत कामले गर्दा, कतिपय यस्तै विचारहरू पनि लिएर पितामह जन्मेका ठाँउ पुग्ने मौका लेखकले पाए। प्रबल इच्छा हृदयमा राखी एक दिन लागे "पहाड़"—त्यसै यात्रा को रहल संस्मरण गताङ्क पछि।)

संपादक—

त्यो वृद्धले देखाएको गोरेटो अनुसरण गर्दै, अझ तल तल ओह्रालै लाग्यौं। यतिन्ज्याल अंध्यारो निकै बढ़सकेको थियो—संयोगवश बाटोमा एकजना व्यक्तिलाई भेटयौं त्यो अपरिचित व्यक्तिले केही तल सम्म हिँडेर हामीलाई पुग्नु पर्ने घर देखायो। अँध्यारोमा मैले दुइतले कर्कटपाताको छानु भएको घर सामुन्ने देखें। घर भित्रको एउटा कोठामा ढुकी बलिरहेको थियो। हाम्रो आहट पाएर, चकमन्नतालाई तोड़दै केही कुकुरहरु भुक्न थाले। मैले केही ठूलो आवाज गरी—घरमा कोही हुनु-हुन्छ ? भनो सोर्दै। दुइ वा तीन पल्ट बसरी सोधि सके पछि पनि कोही देखा नपर्दा मैले मेरो परिचय, कराएर दिए। अनि मात्र कोही व्यक्ति हाम्रो अघि देखा परयो। हामीलाई सआदर घर भित्र प्रवेश गराइयो—राडीहरु आछ्याहुए—मट्टीतेलको उज्यालो ल्याम्प जलाइयो। भलाकुसारी पश्चात खानपिन गरी ओछ्यान पस्ने काम गर्‌यौं।

भोलि पल्ट बिहानै उठी आफनो नित्य क्रिया समाप्त गरी तयार भएँ आफनो पुरुखाहरुको गाँव भ्रमण गर्न।

चार्यौं तेम्बे साधारण पहाड़ी गाँव मनोरम र चित्ताकर्षक—हरियालीले भरिएको। गाँवको एकापट्टी निकै घरहरुको समूह देखें। केही पमलहरु हुलाकसेवा तथा एउटा माध्यमिक स्तरको पाठशाला समेत भएको प्रगतिशील गाँव अनुमान गरें। यो गाँवको उत्तरपट्टि मैवा खोला को पारि-सोझै ठाड़ो उठेको एउटा भोरालो भूभाग देखें। त्यहाँ थुङथाप, अंध्रापु, सान्थाक्रा आदि सीमित जनाबादी भएको साना साना गंवहरुको परिचय पाएँ। औ पश्चिम पट्टो टाड़ामा मिल्के डाँडाको बाक्लो बन्य इलाका दृष्टिगोचर भयो। त्यहाँबाट छेवैमा मैवा खोलाको शाखा स्वरुप दुइवटा तिव्रतम् गति भएका ससाना पहाड़ी खोला 'मनेङवा' र 'मेरुवा' देखें। चाँया तेम्बे गाँवको विशेषतामा-पानीको प्रचुरता खूबै थियो। यत्रतत्र बहने प्रत्येक सामान्य खोल्साहरुमा दुङ्गाको लामो फलेक, प्रयोग गरी पुल निर्माण भएको देखें। त्यसैले यो जगह 'दुङ्गा साँघु' को नामले पनि परिचित् रहेछ। प्रायः प्रत्येक घरका जवानहरु फौजमा रहेकाले—घरहरु निकै ठूला ठूला कर्कटपाताले छाएका देखिन्थे— 'पहाड़'

को त्यो कुना जगहमा पनि घरहरुलाई आधुनिकता दिने प्रयास गरेको पाएँ। नेपाल सरकार द्वारा शुरु गरिएको विकासको नाममा केही फलफूल का वृक्षहरु रोपिएका तथा केही उन्नतजातका 'विकासे' जीवजन्तुहरु प्रथमोप्रथम गाँवमा ल्याउने काम भएको बुझियो। तर यातायातको अभावमा उत्पादन गरिएका चीजहरू त्यही गाँवमा नै रहन्थे—मानिसको आर्थिक उन्नतिमा ती चीजहरुले कुनै योगदान पुर्याएको देखिएन। साटासाट (Barter System) को माध्यम द्वारा कतिपय खाद्य सामग्रीहरु प्रयोग गरिन्छ भन्ने कुराको ज्ञात भयो।

जलशक्ति उत्पादनको संभावना निकै देखियो एउटा पानीघट्टा सिवाय, प्राप्त जलशक्तिको उपयोग अरु थिएन। "अल्काचिन पाइप" द्वारा गाँव घरमा पिउने पानी सर्वाह गरिएको दृश्य निकै देखिन्थे।

छोटो अवधिको यो ग्राम्य इलाकाको भ्रमण कालमा मेरा दाइ श्रीकालुसिंह लिम्बूले प्रायः ३०/३५ हात लामो जमीनमा तेर्सो लडिरहेको चौकोर प्रस्तरको सलगी टुक्रातिर औंल्याउँदै बताउनु भयो— त्यो विशाल शीलाखण्ड कुनै समयमा त्यहाँ खड़ा थियो! म भन्न सक्तिन निश्चित रुपमा त्यो त्यहाँ किन थियो? मैले ठाने यदि त्यसलाई ठाड़ो उभ्याउन संभव भए निश्चय नै गाँवमा त्यो एउटा महत्वपूर्ण पथ प्रदर्शक बस्तुको (Land mark) रुपमा खडा रहने थियो।

चाँया तेम्बे लिम्बूजात मध्ये फागो थरको एउटा गढ़ माने पनि हुन्छ। तेम्बेमा फागो थर धारण गर्ने लिम्बूहरु यथेष्ट संख्यामा बस्दो रहेछ। प्रत्येक लिम्बू थर हरुको एउटा विशेष 'यक' निर्धारित गर्ने परंपरा हुन्छ। विवाह आदि कर्महरुमा यसको उल्लेख हुने गर्छ। 'फागो' थरहरुमा बानेम को (फागो हरु पनि धेरै उपथरमा विभाजित छन्) 'यक' "प्रिंदेन्' वा 'प्रिगो तेम्मा' मानिन्छ। अतः मैले यो 'प्रिंदेन्' विषय प्रसंगवश जान्ने उत्कण्ठा व्यक्त गर्दा मेरा श्रध्येय दाइ श्रीकालु सिंह लिम्बूले जो ब्रिटिश गोर्खाजिका आनरेरी कप्तान भई अवकाश लिनु भएको थियो, भन्न भयो— "ठीक समयमा जिज्ञासा गर्यौ" भनी सो 'यक' तिर औंल्याउनु भयो। यों यक विषय विवरण दिनु संभव छैन स्थानाभावले गर्दा।

सामाजिक जीवनको शुरुआत तथा त्यस द्वारा निश्चित गरिएको परंपरालाई उठान गर्नु पर्दा यो विषय यहाँ उल्लेख भएको हो। कसैले पनि आफनो उद्गम स्थानको खोजी गर्ने प्रयास गर्दा त्यहाँ आफ्ने धार्मिक, सामाजिक परंपरा, सिद्धान्त र दृष्टिकोनहरु विद्यमान रहेको पाइन्छ अनि कालान्तर यिनै कुराहरुमा भौगोलिक स्थिति, परिस्थिति, जलवायुको प्रभाव परी अनेक विभेद हरु सृष्टि हुँदै जान्छन् जानेछन्। यिनै परिवर्तनको प्रत्यक्ष अनि परोक्ष कारणहरुले गर्दा विशिष्ट जात, सम्प्रदाय, थर आदिमा विभाजित हुँदै जान्छन आफना आफ्नै विशेष गुण र विशेषताहरु समेटदै नत्रभए सबै मान्छे एउटै हो।

यसरी गाँवकों विभिन्न क्षेत्रहरुलाई हेर्दै जाँदा एउटा विस्तृत मैदानी पाखा को भाफमा पुग्यौं। मेरो मनमा हठात् एउटा अमीरसा स्वतः जाग्यो। छँदा छँदै कों यस्तो विशाल ढर्वर

इलाकालाई मेरा पितामहले किन त्यागे त ? अवश्य पनि आर्थिक विषमताको कारणले त नहुनु पर्ने ! बताउनु भयो मेरा दाइले ।

धेरैवर्ष अघि हाम्रा पिता पुर्खाहरु हामी जहाँ उभिएर कुरा गर्दै थियौं त्यहाँदेखि धेरै माथि ठोटने नाम गरेको ठाँउमा बस्थेछ । त्यो समय पिता पुर्खाहरुले गरि ल्याएका पूजा गर्ने परंपरा आज पर्यन्त त्यहाँ गरिन्दै छ भन्ने कुरा को जानकारी दिंदै भन्दै जानु भयो—

जब मेरा पितामह रण बहादुर भर्खरका थिए—एक दिन गाँव कै समीपमा स्थित मेरुवा खोलाको किनारामा पाँचवटा भैंसीहरु चराउन गएछन् औ त्यही समयमा माथिबाट उक्त खोलामा ठूलो मल उर्लेर आओ अनि—

मेरा दाइको मुखबाट यतिमात्र के सुनेको थिँए मेरा मानसपटमा हठात् यी दृश्यावली देखा पर्न थाले—

वर्षा ऋतुको अन्तिम, भदौ महीना को भेल चल्ने समय, टाढ़ा मिल्के डाडामा घनघटा छाएको भयंकर गड़गडाहटको साथ मेघ गर्जेको, सम्पूर्ण धरणीतल नै कम्पायमान भएको । घनघोर वृष्टिपातको साथ वरिपरिका खोला नालाले विकट अनि उग्ररुप लिएको - अनि मेरुवा र मनेङ्वा खोलाहरुमा, भदौरे भेल आएको ।

मैले त्यति बेला संझे मेरा पितामहले प्रकृतिको त्यो रौद्ररुप थाहा नपाई घाँसको नौलो चरणको खोजीमा मनेङ्वा खोला तरी पल्लो पट्टिको हरियाली फाँट लक्ष्य गर्दै आफ्ना भैंसीहरुलाई खोला तिर धपाएको, त्यही बेला विकराल रुप लिएर खोला बढ़ेर आई तो भैंसीहरुलाई सोहोरोर लगेको । दैवसंयोग पितामह चाँहि किनारामा नै रहन गएको । त्यो भेलले तो भैंसीहरुलाई तलतलै बगाँउदै लगेको । एकलो असहाय बनी खोलाको किनार, कराउँदै दगुरेको दृश्य आयो मेरो मनमा । उर्लेल्यो त्यो प्रवाहले तो मुक प्राणीहरुलाई निस्कन कुनै मौका नै दिएन । मेरा पितामह को आर्तनाद को प्रत्युत्तरमा प्रकृतिको त्यो बेला मात्र क्रुर अट्टहास थियो ।

क्रमशः भयमिश्रीत विस्फारित नेत्र का तो पशुहरू खोलाले बराउँदै लग्यो अनि क्षण पश्चात मेवाखोला को ठूलो शक्तिशाली स्रोतमा पुरायायो औ विलोन् भयो सदा सर्वदाको निमित्त । संसारको क्रमागत घटनाहरुको कालचक्रमा यसरी एउटा दुखान्त नाटक क्षणिक समयमा नै पदाक्षेप भयो त्यो एकान्त एकलास स्थानमा ।

अनि मैले संझे त्यतिबोला मेवा खोलाको किनारामा किंकर्तव्यविमुढ़ बनी त्यो पट्ठो जवान रोएको ! मेरा मानस पटमा पितामहले भोगेका मानसिक पीड़ा औ संत्रास अझै फेरि दोहोरिएर आयो । संझे त्यो समयको गाँवपर, घनघोर बन्य इलाका । हिंस्रक जन्तुहरुको जगजगी ! यदाकदा बन प्रान्तर बाट आएका मृगशावकहरुका सतर्कतामूलक आवाजहरु ! पितामहले देखेका त्यो दारुण दृश्य । माता पिताको डर । अब के गर्ने ? के हुने ? भन्ने आशंकाहरु ! रित्तो घर फिर्दा माता पिता को भर्त्सना ! सजाय । यस्तो विचारहरु मनमा उत्पन्नहुँदा घर नफर्किने अठोट गरेको । माता पिताको

असीम स्नेह देखि वंचित बन्नू पर्ने स्थिति, आत्मीय मित्रवर्ग देखि टाढा हुनुपर्ने बाध्यता—यी मानसिक द्विविधाको समय उनको अन्तर्रात्मामा उठेको ज्वारभाटा मैले सम्झें।

कलिलो वयको त्यो सुदृढ़ जवानले अवश्य पनि त्यो बेला सुनेको थियो होला दार्जीलिङ भेकमा शुरु भइ रहेको विकासको कामहरू। चिया को बोटमा पैसा फलेको कथा पनि कता कता पुगेकै थियो होला। परिश्रम गरी धन कमाएर घरको त्यो ठूलो क्षतिलाई फेरि पूर्ण गर्ने दृढ निश्चय अन्त्यमा लिइकन—घर त्याग गरी हिंड़े पूर्व दिशा—अन्जान् पथ—तमरखोला को किनारै किनार औ फेरि तमरखोला पार गरी काबेली खोलाको उद्गम लक्ष्य गरी च्याङतापु गाँवमा पुगे। फालुटको लेकाली बनपाखामा स्वच्छन्द विचरण गरि हिंड़ने मृगाल र डाँफेको चित्राकर्षक नर्तन हेर्दै दौड़े ओहालो आफनो लक्ष्यतिर। त्यो बेला उनलाई एउटै कुरो 'मात्रले' घचेटेको हुनुपर्छ टाढ़ा टाढ़ा। प्रकृतिको माझमा जन्मेको, हुर्केको व्यक्तिलाई अवश्य पनि कठिनाँइ र विपत्तिले बाधा पुऱ्याउन सकेन। अन्त्य सकुशल 'गुन्द्री बजार' पुगेको काल्पनिक दृश्य चलचित्र झैं आयो मेरो मनमा! यसरी मेरा पितामहसित तादात्म्य स्थापित भइरहेको बेला हठात् श्रध्येय दाज्यूको स्नेहमय आवाज मेरो कर्णकुहरमा पर्दा मेरो मन वस्तुस्थिति पट्टि यथावत् फर्कियो! उहाँले भन्नु हुँदै थियो —त्यो विस्तृतखेत तिर औल्याउँदै—"तिमीहरूले त भाई आफनो यो जगह जमीन भूल्यौ! मेरै छोराहरु जो सबै विदेशमा छन् फेरि यहाँ फर्कि आउलान् भन्ने कुरामा विश्वास लाग्न छोडिसक्यो। शायद मेरो जीवन कालको अन्त्यमा पनि। उनी ज्यादै भावुक बन्दै बोलेका थिए त्यो क्षण। मलाई त्यो बेला स्मरण भएर आयो—त्यो कठिन पहाड़ को लामो पैदल यात्रा। फेरि सम्झें आधुनिक सुख अनि सुविधाका साधनदेखि वंचित यहाँको जीवन। मैले पनि त्यो बेला एउटा लामो निश्वास लिएथें। त्यो क्षण, त्यो पवित्र वातावरणमा हामी केही क्षण मौन थियौं औ हाम्रा केही दुरीमा मेवा, मनेङवा, मेरुवा खोलाबाट अविरल ध्वनिहरु लगातार आइ रहे का थिए—सम्भवत युगौं देखि यस्तै।

थोरै समयको तेम्बे निवास काल पश्चात् बिहानै पाँच बजे आफनो घर तर्फको यात्रा शुरु गरयौं। बाटामा हामी त्यही घरकै छेउबाट हिँडिरहेथ्यौं जहाँ मैले सर्व प्रथम मेरो वंशको परिचय दिएथें। त्यो बिहान पनि ठीक त्यही ढङ्गमा त्यो वृद्धलाई देखे आफनो अघि एउटा ठुंग्रो राखी बसिरहे को। हाम्रो दललाई देख्नासाथ बड़ो आत्मीय ढङ्गमा प्रश्न गर्दै थियो त्यो बेला—"भाइ यति चाँड़ै फर्किहालेको?"

तेम्बेबाट यसरी फर्किरहेको बेला घरै माथि लेकाली बन पाखा माझ थकित् अवस्थामा पुग्यौं। त्यहाँबाट तल हेरि पठाउँदा त्यो विशाल मैदानी पाखा (वास्तवमा, लिम्बू भाषामा तेम्बे को अर्थ नै हुनुजान्छ मैदान वा टार) प्रस्ट रुपमा देखा परिरहेको थियो। प्रकृतिको लीला पनि बड़ो विचित्र। एउटा सुन्दर नाटक पटाक्षेप भए झैं—कतावाट कता कुइरीको एउटा बाक्लो समूह आएर देखा पर्दै गरेको त्यो असाध्य मनमोहक पुरलौंली गाँव को दृश्य छोपिदियो। अतः लामो निश्वास छोड़ी पुर्खाहरुको अमर आत्मालाई कोटिश प्रणाम चढ़ाउँदै दक्षिण दिशा अभिमुख गरी

पूर्वतर आफ्नो यात्राको क्रम जारिराख्यौ अघि आएको बाटो अनुशरण गर्दै ।

अविराम हिँड्दै पछि हामीहरु तीनजुरे डाँडामा पुग्यौं । त्यसलाई नाघेर जब ओह्रालो लाग्यौं भयंकर वृष्टिपातको सामना गर्नु परयो । त्यो बेला हाम्रो दल एउटा वृहत वन्य इलाका माझ हिंडिरहेको थियो । आश्रय स्थान कहीं कतै थिएन । मेघ गर्जनको साथ, प्रचण्ड हुँडरी । अविरल प्रबल वृष्टिपात । प्रकृतिको रौद्र रुप त्यो बेला त्यहाँ प्रत्यक्ष थियो । भय आशंका तथा सम्पूर्ण भिजेको शरीर लिएर हिँडिरहेको त्यो क्षण अत्यन्त रोमाञ्चक थियो । साथमा लगेको भरिया को भर परी करिब रात को दश बजी हामी बसन्तपुर पुग्यौं । भोलि पल्ट बिहानै सिधुवा पुगेर घरान सम्मको यात्रा शुरु गर्यौं बस गाडो द्वारा । निकैदिन पैदल हिँड्देको क्लान्त शरीरले केही आराम पाउला भन्ने विचार गर्दै संतोष मान्दै थिए"—एउटा ठूलो आवाज गरी बस गाड़ी बीच बाटामा थामियो । अघि आउँदा घनकुटा उकालो को स्थिति पुनारावृत्ति होला कि भन्ने आशंका मनमा आयो । सबै यात्रीहरु बाहिर निस्के । बस का कर्मीहरुले स्थिति अध्ययन गरी आपस्तमा सल्लाह गर्न थाले । एकजनाले भित्रबाट सखुवाको एउटा टुक्रा ल्याई पछिल्लो । पट्टिको पहियाको स्प्रिङ भाँचिएको स्थानमा हेर्दा हेर्दै त्यो काठ लाबरले बाँध्यो । त्यो मेरो निम्ति अभिनव अनुभव थियो । चालक ले भने हामी सबैलाई — "लौ अब चढ्नुस्" यति के भने का मात्र थिए हामी पनि गुरुका समक्ष आज्ञाकारी छात्र झैं सरासर भित्र पसी आफ्ना आफ्ना स्थानमा बस्यौं । बसगाड़ी फेरि अघि बढ़यो—निकै समय कुदेपछि फेरि अघि झैं ठूलो आवाज गरी बस थामियो । दोस्रो पल्ट सबै यात्रीहरु बाहिर आए । अघिकै कार्यवाही दोहोरियो । सखुवाको नयाँ टुक्रा बाँधियो ! कर्मीको आवाज दोहोरियो—"बस्नूस् ! बस्नूस !!" बस फेरि लाग्यो आफ्नो गन्तव्य स्थान तिर । तर के विस्मात फेरि अघिकै ठूलो आवाज गरी बस थामियो बाटामा । जबो एउटा काठको टुक्रा र फलाममा भिन्नता हुन्छन् । उनीहरुले अपनाएका यस्तो अस्थायी काम शायद यात्रीहरुलो चित्त बुझाउनु मात्र थियो कि ? तर आज म संझन्छु त्यो बेलाको त्यो यात्रा कति जोखिमपूर्ण थियो—अनि बस चालकको कत्रो आत्म विश्वास ! बस त्यही थामियो । अघि न बढ़ने ! यसर्थ बाँकि यात्रा खचाखच भरिएको अर्को बसद्वारा समाप्त गरियो । यतातिर हुँदो हो त त्यस प्रकारले यात्रा गर्ने प्रश्नै उठ्दैन । साँझ पख त्यो दिन बडो कष्ट सहँदै घरान पुग्यौं । तर संतोष लाग्यो—एउटा भावनात्मक र शारीरिक संपर्क आफ्ना पुर्खौंलो देश सित स्थापना भएको मा ।

त्यो रात घरानमा व्यतित् गरी भोलि पल्ट सकारै पूर्व जाने बसमा चढ़ी आफ्ना मूल तथा उँदगम् स्थानको दर्शनमा आत्मसंतोषी बन्दै, बिनेका घटनापूर्ण दिनहरुको स्मरण गर्दै फाकरभित्ता लक्ष्य गरी यात्रा शुरु गर्यौं !!

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महान व्यक्तिहरुका महान वाणी

सुरेन थापा
बाहौं श्रेणी (कला)

अज्ञान ईश्वरको श्राप हो, ज्ञान त्यो पखेटा हो जसद्वारा हामी स्वर्ग तिर उड्न सकछौं।
—शेक्सपियर

जसले एकपल्ट विश्वासघात गर्छ, फेरि त्यसको विश्वास नगर। —शेक्सपियर

जीवनलाई ग्रीष्मकालको फूल जस्तै तथा मृत्युलाई शरदकालको पात जस्तै सुन्दर बनाऊ।
—रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर

कर्तव्यरूपी वृक्षमा नै अधिकाररूपी फल लाग्छ। —अज्ञात

जसको आफ्नो राय हुँदैन् जो अरूको रायमा निर्भर गर्दछ त्यो दास हो। —अज्ञात

जब मानव-हृदय शक्तिले स्वार्थ र प्रेरणा उपर विजय पाँउछ तब मानव जीवन सार्थक हुन्छ।
—बुद्ध

काट मार र हिंसा नगर तर त्यसलाई प्रेम गर्ने प्रयास गर। —बुद्ध

बाँच्नु को मतलब भोज गर्नु होइन तर अरूको निस्ती सेवा गर्नु हो। —गान्धीजी

छोटो कथा एउटा सानो ख्याल हो, जहाँबाट एउटा सानो संसार चियाइन्छ। —देवकोटा

शान्ती बस औ विश्वास गर कहिले निराश नबन। —गान्धीजी

जसरी रूखमा फल फल्दा रूख लटकिन्छ, त्यसरी नै धन आउँदा सज्जन मानिस पनि नम्र हुन जान्छ।
—कालिदास

झुक्ने मानिससित डराउनु पर्छ किनकि उ केहि टिपेर ठाड़ो भएको हुन्छ।
—बालकृष्ण सम

नेपाली साहित्यमा भानुभक्तको देन

चन्द्र कुमार पौड्याल
एघारौं श्रेणी (कला)

नेपाल र भारत राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणबाट अलग भए पनि यो दुई देश धर्म र संस्कृतिका निम्ति पूर्णतया एक छन्। यी दुई देशमा शताब्दौं अघि-देखि राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणले अलग-अलग भेदभाव राखेता पनि हिन्दू धर्मका प्रबल समर्थकहरू भएकाले रामनामको पनि यस भेकमा सम्पूर्ण गाथा फैलिएको छ। बाल्मिकीकृत संस्कृत भाषाका रामायण हिन्दी भाषामा तुलसीदासले अनुवाद गरे भैं नेपाली भाषामा संस्कृतबाट रामायण अनुवाद गरी भानुभक्तले रामको पावन-गाथा चारैतर्फ फैलाए। यसैले भानुभक्तलाई नेपाली राम-कथाकारको रूपमा सर्वदा चिनिएको छ, भने नेपाली साहित्य उद्यानमा नयाँ आँकुरा फुटाउने आदिकविको रूपमा एउटा प्रबुद्ध अग्रज साहित्यिकको रूपमा पनि चिनिएको छ। भानु-भक्तका यी विभिन्न पक्षहरू अत्यन्त घतलाग्दा छन्। धर्मका दृष्टिकोणले एउटै भएर पनि फाँट आएका नेपाल र भारतलाई एकीकरण रामको नामद्वारा गरेर सम्पूर्ण एशियामा नै रामको पावनगाथाको प्रचार भएको थियो। भारतीय-हरूले पनि भानुभक्तका यस देनलाई महत्वपूर्ण ठान्दछन्। भानुभक्तका विभिन्न पक्ष: साधारण तौरले हेर्नु हो भने कवितामा यी तीन विषय-हरूका आवश्यकता पर्न जान्छ, (१) सरसता वा सरलता (२) लालित्य (३) विचारको मौलिकता। भानुभक्तले संस्कृत भाषाबाट रामायण अनुवाद गर्दा यी तीन विशेषता हरूका प्रयोग गरेका छन्। साथै परिस्थिति, देश-काल र सचेततामा पनि यिनले प्रमुख भूमिका खेलेका छन्। संस्कृत भाषालाई नेपालीमा रुपान्तर गर्दा दूरदर्शितापूर्ण ढंगमा त्यसबेलाका अनपढ़ जनताले सजिलैसित बुझ्ने सक्ने भाषाका प्रयोग गरी आफ्नो विचारमा मौलिकता थपे, भानुभक्तीय रामायणमा नेपाली जनताले बुझ्न सकिने भाषाहरुको मात्र प्रयोग भयो। नेपालीका सम्पूर्ण जनता शिक्षित थिएनन्, यसैले निरक्षर जनतालाई बुझाउनका निम्ति उनले आफ्नै मौलिकता थपिदिए। यसैले नै दूरदर्शितापूर्ण ढंगमा लेखिएको रामायण चाँड़ै लोकप्रिय हुनपुग्यो। झोपड़ीदेखि महलसम्मका मानिसहरूले रामायण पढ़्न थाले। यसैले आज नेपाली साहित्य वसन्त ऋतुका आँकुरा फैलाए। जस्तै विभिन्न किसिमका आँकुरा मुना, टुसा, कोपिला एवं मनोहर फूलहरु फिँजाएर मलिलो धर्ती नेपालको माटोमा दिन दुगुना रात चौगुना भएर फैलिन लागेको छ। धेरै वर्ष अगाड़ीसम्म झण्डै निष्पट बाँझो जस्तो साहित्यिक उद्यानमा आफ्नो अमर कीर्ति सुन्दर साहित्यिक फूलबारी खड़ा गर्न आफ्नै एक सुचतुर मालीको रुपमा कवि भानुभक्त खड़ा थिए। त्यही फूलबारीका रसपान गरी हामी आज नेपाली भाषामा निर्धक्क बोली आफ्नो साहित्य सिंगार्नपट्टि संघर्षरत छौं। यसैले साहित्यमा भानुभक्तको देन अत्यन्त सरा-हनीय छ। यसरी भानुभक्त प्राकृतिक, भौगोलिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक र राजनोतिक आदि विभिन्न

विषयमा लेखेका कविताहरुबाट भानुको आशु कवित्व शक्ति संवेदनशीलता, भावुकता, कोमलता आदि पक्षहरुको ज्ञात हुँदैछ। यसको अतिरिक्त भानुभक्त एक दूरदर्शी सामाजिक नेता पनि थिए। किनभने केवल उच्च ब्राह्मण वर्गमा मात्र सीमित भएको विशाल रामायणको आर्य भावना लाई तमाम नेपाली मात्रले बुझन सकने बनाईदिए। भाषामा कविता लेख्नु हुँदैन भन्ने तात्कालिक ब्राह्मणवर्गको बिरद्ध एक सामाजिक एवं रुढ़ीवादको बिरुद्धमा क्रान्ति मचाए। जसबाट भानुभक्तमा कवित्वशक्तिका साथ-साथै समाजको बिरुद्धमा खड़ा हुनसक्ने हृदय रहेछ भन्ने कुरा पनि जान्न सकिन्छ। सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणले भानुभक्तलाई नियालेर हेर्दा उनलाई समाज सुधारको भावनाले प्रेरित भएको एक समाज सुधारक कविको रुपमा मान्न सकिन्छ। किनभने उनले मित्र तारापतिको घरमा बास बस्न जाँदा उनको घर झगड़ा सुनेर स्त्री सम्हालिए या नै घर एवं परिवार सम्हालिन्छ। अतएवं बधुहरुको लागि समयानुकुल शिक्षा भन्ने सरल सुव्यवस्था कायम गर्ने उद्देश्यले एक रातमा नै 'बधु शिक्षा' भन्ने सरल उपदेशात्यक साहित्यको सृजना गरे। यद्यपि बधुशिक्षा आजका प्रगतिशील नारीहरुको लागि हास्यस्पद जस्तो देखिएता पनि तात्कालीन समाज समय वातावरण र परिस्थिति आदिको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा उक्त ग्रन्थ बधुशिक्षाको मूल्यांकन गर्ने हो भने यसलाई तात्कालिक समाजका सचेत साहित्यिक भानुभक्तको एक समयोपयोगी सुशिक्षा हो, नभनी रहन सकिँदैन।

संसारमा धेरै राजदर्शी, लड़ाकू व्यक्तिहरु जन्मिन्छन् अनि देश-देशको जय पराजय हुँदछ, तर तिनीहरुका स्मृति धेरै दिनसम्म रहँदैनन्। तर एउटा राष्ट्रका सन्त कवि दार्शनिक लेखक, नाटककार कलाकारले संधै राष्ट्रका मूलस्रोतमा बगेर आपना जातित्वको भावनालाई जातिलाई उच्च बनाएर राख्न सक्षम हुँदछ। यसैले यी कलाकारहरु कहिले पनि मर्दैनन्। यिनीहरु अजर अमर छन्। भानुभक्त पनि यिनै कहिल्यै पनि मर्न नसकने व्यक्ति हुन् साहित्यको स्मृतिमा संधै अटल रहने !!!

भारत रत्न लालबहादुर शास्त्री

राजेश गुरुङ्ग
भूतपूर्व छात्र

'एटम बम' भै सानो ..... तर शक्तीशाली 'महामानव' स्व० लालबहादुर शास्त्री २ अकटोबर १९०४ सालमा मुगलसराय उत्तर प्रदेशको ग्रामीण परिवेशभित्र एक मुन्सी परिवारमा जन्म भई स्वतन्त्र भारतको दोस्रो प्रधान मन्त्री भएका थिए।

शास्त्रीजीको विद्यार्थी जीवन पराधिन राज्य अंग्रेजहरुको कठोर शासन व्यवस्थाले बाँधिएको भारतमा, आजका विद्यार्थीवर्गलाई भै सरल, सहज अनि सुविधाजनक वातावरण थिएन। अन्याय, अत्यचार अनि अधिपतीत्व अंग्रेजहरूको विरोधमा संग्राम गर्ने अभिप्राय शास्त्रीजीलाई बाल्यकालदेखी नै जागेको थियो। शिक्षालयको 'शिक्षा' आर्जन गरे आपत देशसेवा अनि स्वतन्त्र संग्राममा महात्मा गान्धी अनि अरुको सहयोगीहरुसंग 'सत्याग्रह' कार्यक्रममा अंश ग्रहण गरेको थिए। समय, काल र स्थितिमा शास्त्रीजी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसको एक सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता भएको थिए।

अधिकांशः दुइ सय वर्ष जति दीर्घ ब्रिटिश भारत शासन र शोषणको कसिलो "साङ्लो" अन्तमा इण्डियन इण्डिपेडेण्ट एक्ट १९४७ बाट चुड़िएर जान्छ। २० फरवरी १९४७ मा तत्कालीन प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमान् ऐट्लीले ब्रिटिश संसद भवनमा घोषणा गर्दछ "भारतमा ब्रिटिश राजको इतिश्री एवंम शासन अधिकार भूमीपुत्रहरुको पक्षमा यसै जून १९४७ भित्रमा प्रदान गर्ने"। यसै परिप्रेक्ष्यमा स्वाधीन भारतको निम्ति एउटा 'बील' संसदमा भारी बहुमतले १८ जुलाई १९४७ मा स्वीकृती प्रदान गर्दछ। खेदको कुरो! अखण्ड भारत खण्ड भए १४ अगस्त १९४७ सालमा पाकिस्तान अनि १५ अगस्त १९४७ सालमा भारत स्वतन्त्र भए।

प० जवहारलाल नेहरु प्रथम प्रधान मन्त्रीको रुपमा राष्ट्र, राष्ट्रमण्डल/अन्तराष्ट्रीय मञ्चहरुमा 'नवीन' भारतको 'परिचय' दिए। नेहरुजी कै कुशल नेतृत्वमा लालबहादुर शास्त्रीजी केन्द्रीय मन्त्रीको रुपमा आसिन थिए।

नवजात शिशु "भारतलाई" मातृस्नेह, लालन, पालन अनि प्रगतिको शिक्षा अति अनिवार्य थियो। परन्तु ईश्वरको लीला अर्के थियो··· नवजात शिशु "भारतलाई" टुहुरो बनाई नेहरुजीको असमायीक देहान्त भयो।

नेहरुजीको मृत्युपछि शास्त्रीजी माथी एउटा ठूलो अभिभार पर्‌यो। २९ जून १९६४ मा स्वतन्त्र भारतको दोस्रो प्रधानमन्त्रीको रुपमा शास्त्रीजीले राष्ट्रपति सभा गृहमा शपथ ग्रहण गरे। मातृस्नेह बाट बञ्चित टुहुरो 'भारतलाई' उचित पालन-पोषण एवं प्रगतिको पथमा अग्रसर गराउने "दायित्व" लिएर शास्त्रीजी तमाम राष्ट्रनेताहरुको साथमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, राष्ट्र कूल परिवार अनि विश्व कुटनिति/राजनिति मञ्चमा भारतको निम्ति 'समर्पण' भए

आफनो कार्यकालमा भारतलाई कृषी, विज्ञान, शिक्षा, उद्योग, वाणीज्य, अनि परराष्ट्रमित्रता आदि क्षेत्रमा अतुलनीय प्रहोत्सान दिएका थिए।

किनभने शास्त्रीजी स्वयम् एक सफल राजनितिज्ञ विद्वान पुरुस थिए।

शास्त्रीजीको सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण 'योगदान' १९६५ सालको प्रथम भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्धमा भारतको 'पूर्ण' विजयमाथी थियो युद्धअवधिमा तमाम देशवासी नागरोक अनि विपक्ष दलहरुको यथेष्ट सहयोग ग्रहण गर्नमा सक्षम भएको थिए। स्वयम् देशप्रेमी सिपाहीहरु खटिएको सुदुर, सिमावती इलाकामा परिदर्शन गरी हौसला प्रदान गर्नु भएको थियो।

अन्तराष्ट्रीय समुदायको आग्रहमा शिघ्र युद्ध विरामको प्रस्ताबलाई स्वीकार गर्दै "तासकान" रुसमा भारत-पाकिस्तान माझमा एउटा ऐतिहासिक समझौता गर्नु भएको थियो।

देश रक्षक "जवान" अनि राष्ट्रको "किशानहरुको" कर्तव्य, सेवा, र भक्ती प्रति शास्त्रीजी अति प्रसन्न भएका थिए। तिनीहरुप्रति सश्रद्धा उदगार व्यक्त गर्दै प्रत्येक मञ्चहरुबाट भाषणमा ..... जय जवान! जय किशान!! 'नारा' लाउथे।

"अल्प आयु, दीर्घ कर्म" नियमबाट सन् १९६६ सालमा ६२ वर्षको उमेरमै "तासकान" रुसमा भारतको दोस्रो प्रधानमन्त्री लालबहादुर शास्त्रीको पनि स्वर्गवास भयो।

शास्त्रीजीको पार्थिक शरीरलाई राजकीय सम्मानको साथ विदेश बाट स्वदेश "माटोमा" टपाइयो। साथै लाखौ शोकाकूल भारतवासी अनि विदेशी नागरोकहरुले स्थानीय "विजय घाट" नयाँ दिल्लीमा अश्रुसरह अन्तीम विदा दिएका थिए।

त्यसै वर्ष १९६६ मरणोप्राप्त स्व० लाल-बहादुर शास्त्रीजीलाई भारतको सर्वोउच्च पुरस्कार "भारत रत्न" द्वारा सम्मानीत गरिएको थियो।

हाम्रा महान विभूति स्व० लालबहादुर शास्त्री आज हामी माझ नभए पनि शास्त्रीजीको कुशल नेतृत्व, राष्ट्रपतिको योगदान अनि विकाशका कार्य/कृतीहरु सदैव इतिहासको पनामा 'अमर' छ।

हामीले भारत रत्न स्व० लालबहादुर शास्त्रीजीको अद्वितीय योगदान प्रति गहन विचारौ.....!! अनि एउटा दायित्व हामीहरु पनि ग्रहण गरौ..... ..... राष्ट्रीय मूल श्रोतहरुमा समर्पण हाम्रो क्रियाँत्मक सावानहरु हुनेछ..... सशत्र 'कलम' ..... 'विद्या' अनि .... "राष्ट्रप्रेम"!!!

"फाँसीको डोरीलाई 'पुष्पहार' सम्झन्छु,
रोएर हाँसेको नयाँ 'बिहान' देख्दछु
हजार तिम्रो 'नाम'
हे 'भारतमाता' पुकारदै जादछु"।।

—शहीद दुर्गा मल्ल

दिष्टव्य : शहीद 'दुर्गा मल्ल' स्वाधीनता संग्रामको इतिहासमा स्व० लालबहादुर शास्त्रीजीको समकालीन मानिन्छ। देशकै निम्ती 'लाल किल्ला' समीप 'झाँसीबेदीमा' उत्सर्ग भएका थिए।

यथार्थमा 'उनी' भारतीय नेपाली 'आमाको' सहासी 'छोरो' थिए। स्मृतीको दर्पणभित्र बिलुप्त हाम्रो जातिय गौरव 'मल्लज्यूलाई' प्रस्तुत लेखमा पाठकसमक्ष 'परिचय' गराउन मेरो परम 'कर्तव्य' ठान्दछु। —लेखक

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ड्रग अनि यसको लागु

गगन निरौला
एघारौं श्रेणी (कला)

साधारण अर्थमा ड्रग (Drug) एउटा औषधी हो, जसले मानिसलाई चेतना शून्य बनाउँछ साथै निन्द्रा पनि लगाउँछ। यसले मान्छेलाई विचारहीन र शक्तिहीन बनाउँछ। जब यो कुनै व्यक्तिले यो प्रथम पल्ट खान्छ, तब उसलाई लत (Addict) भएको भनिन्छ। लत लागेको व्यक्तिको वजन (Weigth) प्रायः घटेको हुन्छ। उसलाई खाना खानु मन लाग्दैन। गूलियो चोज सित चाहिँ उ लोभिन्छ। हर समय आँखा चिम्म नगरी एकहोरो हेरिरहन्छ बिहान उ चाँडै उठेर हतार-हतार बाहिर निस्कन्छ अनि घरमा पनि घरि-घरि नुहाउने कोटा वा एकान्त कमरामित्र पसिबस्छ, किन भने घरमा अरूहरुको डरले त्यँही एकान्त भित्र नै ड्रग को प्रयोग गर्ने गर्छ।

ड्रगको लत लागेकाहरुको नंङ्हरु काटिएको हुँदैन, उसको केश फुङ्ग परेको हुन्छ, साथै उसले कम्ति नुहाउने गर्छ। स्कूल, कलेज, अफिस तिर उसको उपस्थित कम्ति हुन्छ। उसले बारम्बार उल्टी गर्ने गर्छ। उसलाई पैसाको एकदम खाँचो पर्छ, अनि यसले गर्दा उसले आफनो घरको समान-सम्म बिक्री गर्ने गर्छ। एक-एक छिनमा उसको बिचार बदलिन्छ। यदि उसको अलग कमरा भए त्यो कोठा भरि नसल्केका खुला सिगरेटको धुलोहरु छरिएको पाइन्छ। सिगरेट भित्रको खैनी सबै निकालेर त्यो भित्र 'ब्राउन सुगर' आदि हालेका पाईन्छ। त्यस बाहेक पनि उसको कमरामा जलेको ममबत्ती, अनि कस लागेको पैसा पाईन्छ। ड्रगको लत भएका व्यक्तिको अनुहार र हातखुट्टामा कनाएको दागहरु, आँखा टल्किरहेको र हावामा उड्रिहेको जस्तो देखिन्छ। आँखाको मुनि कालो-कालो गोलो दागहरु हुन्छन्, अनुहारको छाला तन्किएको र आखाँको लोती लत्रिएको र झुलिरहेको देखिन्छ। औ ओलाको टुप्पामा पोलेको दाग हुन्छ। शुरु-शुरुमा उसको मनमा नराम्रो भावना ज्यादा आउँछ र त्यो पछि हराउँदै जान्छ। उसको थुप्रै नयाँ साथीहरुसित सम्बन्ध हुन्छ अनि उसको घरमा यदि फोन भए आधारात तिर या बिहानै पनि फोन आउँने गर्छ। उसले ड्रग खाए पछि २-३ घण्टा कुनै बाधा बिना उ मस्त निन्द्रमा पर्छ। बिशेष अहिलेका युवाहरु साथै युवतीहरू यसको पछि लागेको देखिन्छ। यसले १५ – ३० बर्ष सम्मको युवा-युवतीहरुलाई बिशेष असर गरेको हुन्छ। ड्रगको असर खतरनाकजनक भएता पनि किन यसको आदत बसाल्नेहरुको संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ीरहेको छ? तिनीहरु विभिन्न प्रकारको ड्रगको शिकार भएका हुन्छन् जस्तै विभिन्न प्रकार का रक्सी रम, ब्राउन सुगर, चरस, पेप-पिल आदि। यी भन्दा कडा ड्रग हुन हिनोइन, कोकिन, मनेड्रेक इत्यादि। जब यी कड़ा ड्रग हरुको पनि असल प्रभाव वा मात्र छाडछ, तब उनीहरुले साँपलाई जिब्रामा ठुगाँउने कोशिश गर्छन्। त्यो खाने आदत भए पछि बिशेष तीनवटा कारणले उनीहरु ड्रगपट्टी लम्कन्छन्

जसलाई F_3 [Fun Friend Frustration] भनिन्छ। यी कलिला युवाहरु प्रथम पल्ट : सुर्ती, सिगरेट औ रकसी खाने गर्छन्।

ड्रग सेवन गर्दा साथीहरुको भूमिका पनि यसमा मुख्य छ। प्राय : नै साथीहरुले कसैलाई जबरजस्ती खुवाउँन्छ, साथीहरुबाट डरछेरवा र छक्का उपाधि पाउने डरले नै कति युवाहरु ड्रग खाने गर्छन् र पछि याहा नपाई यसको आदत लाग्न थाल्छ। धेरै कारणहरुमध्ये भारतको बेकारी समस्या पनि निराशताको मुख्य कारण हो। फुटपाथमा पलेका बालकले मानसिक, शारीरिक, भावत्मक सुरक्षा नपाउँदा त्यसको एउटै उपाय उसले ड्रग देख्छ। घरमा नानीहरुलाई चाहिएको भन्दा ज्यादा अनुशासन लागु गरे, समाज र साथीहरु देखि जबरजस्ती अलग राखे घरबाट बाहिर निस्कने मौका नपाए आदि कारणबश रिस फेर्न उनीहरुले ड्रग लिने गर्छन्। यसरी यसले समाजको सबै वर्गको मनिसमा जरा गाडेको छ, गाउँ, बस्ती, शहर ; गरीब, धनी, शिक्षित, अशिक्षित, जात, धर्म, कसैलाई छोड्देको छैन। यसले मानव शरीर औ मस्तिष्कलाई ध्वस्त पारिदिएको छ। यो यस्तो हानिकारण भएता पनि आजका युवाहरुमा यो एउटा फेशन भएको छ।

'उनीहरुले ड्रग कहाँबाट पाउँछन् त ? ड्रग बिशेष गरी बाटोको छेउछाउको मसिनो दोकान हरु, चिया आदि बिक्री गर्ने, स्कूल कलेज को पान, सिगरेट, आइसक्रीम वा कसैले पनि याद न गर्ने खाल्का बेपारीहरुले बेच्ने गर्छन्। ड्रग दवाई दोकानबाट प्राप्त हुन्छ। उनीहरुले कड़ा भन्दा कड़ा ड्रग पनि डाक्टरको रसिद बिना दिने गर्छन्।

खतरनाक औ बिस्तारै असर गर्ने ड्रगले बिस्तारै आजका युवाहरुलाई तानीसकेको छ। देशमा विभिन्न ड्रग निरोधक संस्थानहरु खोलिएता पनि उनीहरुको एउटै उपाय—"Kill drugs before drug kills you" एउटा नारा मात्र भएको छ।

स्कूल कलेज मा जसले साथीहरुलाई बिभिन्न उपाधि दिएर वा सिकाएर मिठाई आदि खुटाउने गर्छन्, तिनीहरु बाट सँधै सतर्क रहनु पर्छ। तिनीहरुले दिएको सिगरेट कहिले पिउनु हुँदैन आफुले सँधै यो मनमा राख्नु पर्छ कि तिनीहरु आफू त खतम भईसकेका छन्, अब हामीलाई खतम पार्ने प्रयास गर्दैछन्।

"You have a right to say 'No' to drugs" हामीमा त्यो स्वतंत्रता छ— जसबाट हुँदैन, खाँदैनौ भन्न हामी सकछौ।।

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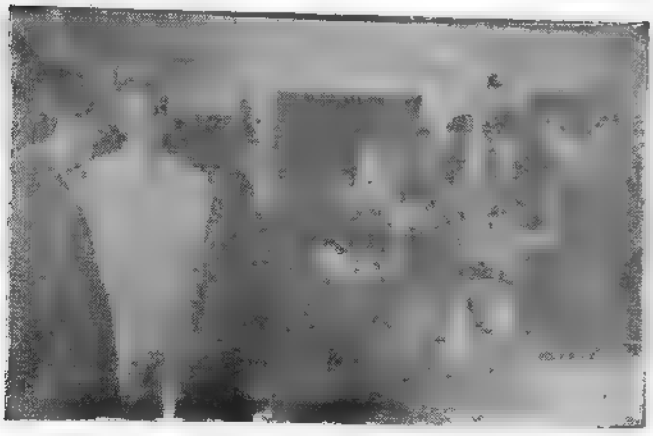
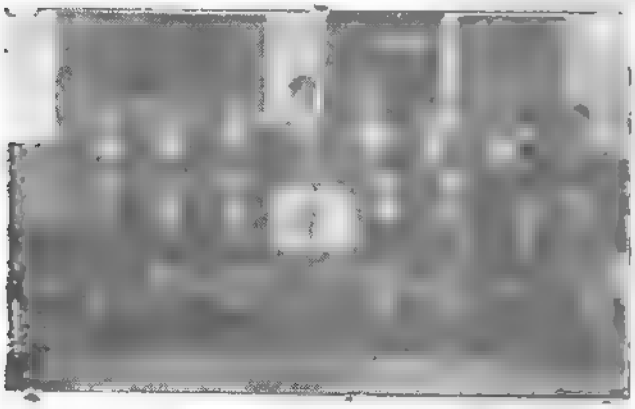
Plot inspection by the inspecting team along with the Principal :
It isn't what you are figuring out
A very controversial volly ball konck out.
But
Mere a visit to SUMI plot of land
With Sumian agriculturists band.

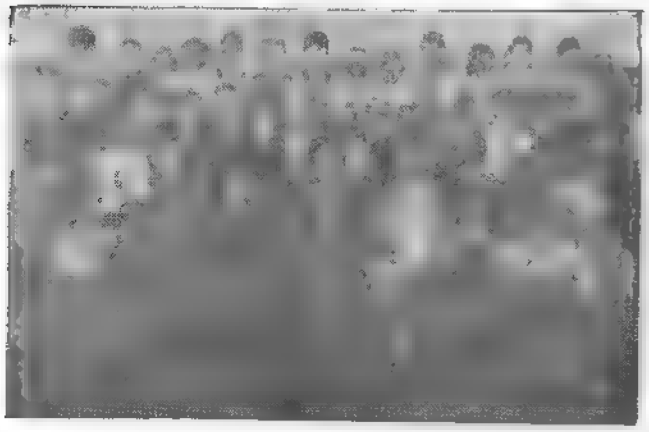


Well said Bronwaski :
Agriculture can not prosper without the study of genetics.

Rt. Rev. J.E. Ghose, Bishop Eastern Himalaya Diocese Darjeeling presenting badges to the prefects.
'As you are the choson few
Come and get your honour
in quence.



The Principal Shri N.R. Pradhan with prefects.
Hold the crest close to your heart
For your Alma Mater always be smart.



S. U. M. I. K. G. Section (Sutherland) with the Directress and the two members of the Staff.
"Genius is not born but the environment provides it with rain and sunshine".

নিঃসঙ্গ সঙ্গী

তপন কুমার রায়
ভূতপূর্ব-ছাত্র

দেখেছ কি পাহাড়ের চূড়োয় চূড়োয়
ঝাউ আর পাইনের কি সমারোহয়
কিশোর সূর্য হাসে রক্তিমাভায়;
মেঘেদের আনা গোনা দিবা আর রাতি
ঝুম ঝুম নূপুরের কলতান গীতি
গেয়ে চলে কান্তার মোহন বীনায়।

নীলিমার ঘন নীলে সবুজের সারি
চীরায়ু নবীন যারা যুগ যুগ ধরি
সাড়া কি দিয়েছ তুমি ওদের সাড়ায়?
ওদের মনের মিলে একটি সে মন
নিখিল ভুবন জুরে বাজে অনুখন,
জীবনের সব চাওয়া নিমেষে হারায়।

ওদের ঠিকানা নাম কোন পরিচয়
জেনে থাক যদি কভু সে তোমারি জয়,
সঙ্গ পিয়াসী ওরা প্রাণের খেলায়।
দিন শেষে নভলোকে আলোকের তাজে,
হৃদয় দেউলে যবে সন্ধ্যারতি বাজে
করুন; যেওনা ফেলে ওদের হেলায়।

আকাশের আঙিনাতে মেঘ বলাকারা
এসে যদি ঢেকে দেয় দিক দিশা সারা,
কখনো সকাল সাঁঝে ঘন কুয়াশায়,
ওরা আছে রবে জেন চাহি তোমা পথ।
ওদের যাত্রা রথ
তব মন মঞ্জুষায়
দেখা দেবে আর বার নিঃসঙ্গতায়।

ঃ গিরি বন্দনা ঃ

শ্রীক্ষিতীশ চন্দ্র চৌধুরী

টুপ্ টাপ্ ঝরছে
সারাদিন ঝরছে,
হিম গলা জল কণা
ঝরে ছোট ঝরণায়
ঝরণার রুম্ ঝুম্
নাচ্ গীতে বিমোহিত
প্রজাপতি বন ফুলে
রাঙে রাঙা পাখনায়।

নাইলনী কুয়াশায়
পরদার ফাঁকে চুপে
হিমগিরি উঁকি দেয়
লুকোচুরি খেলতে,
এক ফালি ধোঁয়া মেঘ
ফিকে নীল ঝাউ বনে
থেমে খোঁজে দিশা দিক
আগে পথ চলতে।

পাহাড়ীয়া কিশোরীর
গুটিকয় বন পথে
মন খোলা হাসি ঢেউ
আনে বনে বন্যা,
ঝরণার নীচু ধাপে
আনমনে শীলাতটে
গাগড়ীতে জল ভরে
অচেনা কে কন্যা।

লেবু আর আপেলের
ফুলে ভরা শাখে জাগে
মৌমাছি ভ্রমরের
মধুলেভা গুঞ্জন,
মনলোকে কোন্ মুনি
শিহরিয়া ব্যাকুলায়,
খোঁজে কারে আঁখি মেলি
ধ্যান করি ভঞ্জন

মন মাঝি খেয়া টানে
অমরার পথ বেয়ে
মেঘ বলাকার সাথে
মেনকার কুঞ্জে,
বিমোহিত দেবতারা
সুধারসে নিশিদিন,
নূপুরের ছন্দন
যেথা সদা গুঞ্জে।

এত রূপ, এত গান
হিমালয় জুরে আহা!
আকাশ বাতাস নদী
নিশিদিন ছন্দে,
শত পূজা আয়োজনে
শিখর গুহায় কোথা
ওম ধ্বনি সদা বাজে;
গিরি গীতি বন্দে।

ছোটরাও ছোট নয়

অঙ্কুর কুমার মুখার্জী
Clas—XII Agriculture

[প্রথমে আমি আমার জেঠিমা শ্রীমতি রেখা মুখার্জী কে আমার কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাচ্ছি, যার সাহায্য ছাড়া আমার পক্ষে এই গল্প লেখা সম্ভব হত না।]

গাঁয়ের পাঠশালা। ছোট ছোট ছেলে-মেয়েরা কিল্‌বিল্‌ করছে। ঘন্টা বাজল! পাঠশালার সামনে ফুলে ভরা একটা কৃষ্ণচূড়া গাছ। সবাই সেখানে ছুটে গেল। প্রার্থনা শুরু করল সকলে মিলে। শিশুরা গাইল : 'বাংলার মাটি বাংলার জল' ....

এর পর খবর বলার পালা। আগে শিশু শ্রেণীরা বলবে। ওদের বয়স ছ'বছরের নীচে। খুব মজার মজার খবর বলছে ওরা। ওদের যেমন জানা তেমনি বলছে। কেউ বলছে তাদের বাড়ীর সাদা বাছুরটা লাফাতে লাফাতে জলে পড়ে গিয়েছিল। কেউ বলছে তাদের বাড়ীর কুকুরটার দুটো বাচ্চা হয়েছে। একটি মেয়ে খবর দিল, তার দাদা সাইকেল চালাতে গিয়ে ধপাস করে পড়ে গেছে। .... যে বলছে সেও হাসছে আর যারা শুনছে তারাও হেসে উঠছে খিল্‌ খিল্‌ করে।

এবার উঠল একটা মেয়ে। ছ'বছর বয়স হবে। মাথায় বড় বড় চুল। লাল রংয়ের ছিটের জামা গায়ে দিয়ে। গায়ের রং কালো। মেয়েটি দাঁড়িয়ে খবর বলল : আজ বাবা আর মা খুব ঝগড়া করেছে। বাবা মাকে দুম করে এক কিল মেরেছে। মা খুব কেঁদেছে। খবর শুনে সবাই হেসে উঠল। খবর যে বলেছে সে ও হাসছে।

মেয়েটিকে আমি চিনি। ওর নাম যমুনা। বিনোদ কয়ালের মেয়ে। বিনোদ গরীব মানুষ। দিন-মজুরী করে পেট চালায়। কখনো ক্ষেতে কাজ করে আবার কখনো ঘর তৈরীর কাজ। আগে বাড়ী ছিল পূর্ব-বাংলার খুলনা জেলায়। মাঠের ধারে নতুন যে পাড়াটি হয়েছে সেখানেই একটি ঘর তুলে থাকে। একটা গাছ আছে। ছোট কয়েকটা খেজুর গাছ আছে। আর আছে ছোট ছোট ফলের গাছ। নতুন লাগিয়েছে। লেখাপড়া শেখেনি। ওদের পাড়ায় অনেকেই লেখাপড়া জানে না। ওদের ছেলেমেয়েদের একরকম জোর করেই আনা হয় পাঠশালায়।

বিনোদ যেমন খুব রাগী তেমনি আবার খুব ভাল মানুষ। যমুনা যে খবর বলেছে সে খবর বিনোদের কানে যেতে বেশী সময় লাগবে না। কে কি খবর বলেছে, পাঠশালায় কি কি হয়েছে সবাই বাড়ীতে গিয়ে তা বলে। বিনোদ হয়তো ক্ষেপে গিয়ে মারধোর করবে। হয়ত যমুনাকে পাঠশালায় আসতে নিষেধ করে দেবে। তারপর এই রাগে বৌকেও আবার মারতে পারে। নানা ভাবনা মনটাকে ছেয়ে ফেলল। সারাদিন যত কাজ করি এই ভাবনা থেকে রেহাই নেই। ঘুরে ফিরে বার বার মনে আসছে যমুনার হাসিভরা কচি মুখখানি। না জানি মায়ের চোটে কি হয়েছে তার।

পাঠশালায় মাসে একবার করে অভিভাবক-দের সভা হয়। সেই সভায় পাঠশালার শিশুদের বাবা, কাকা, দাদারা সবাই আসেন। যার যার শিশু নিয়ে শিক্ষকদের সাথে কথা হয়। বিনোদ কোন সভা বাদ দেয় না। খুব উৎসাহ নিয়ে মেয়ের কথা জানতে চায় মাস্টারদের কাছে। এই দিনের সভায় বিনোদ

আসেনি। আমি বার বার চেয়ে দেখেছি। বিনোদ এল না। হয়ত বিনোদ লজ্জা পেয়েছে তাই আসেনি। বিনোদের না আসা আমাকে আরও ভাবিয়ে তুলল। বিনোদ উৎসাহি মানুষ। বিনোদের উৎসাহে ওপাড়ার অনেক ছেলেমেয়ে পাঠশালায় এসেছে। বিনোদই ওপাড়ার ছেলেমেয়েদের নিয়ে আসে পাঠশালায়।

কয়েকদিন পর হাট থেকে ফিরছিল বিনোদ। আমাকে দেখতে পেয়ে পাশের একটা দোকানে ঢুকে পড়ল। বিনোদ লজ্জা পেয়েছে আমাকে এড়াতে চায়। আমি ঠিক করলাম আজ ওকে ধরবই।

এগিয়ে গিয়ে বিনোদকে দেখেই বল্লাম: বেশ তো তুমি। একটা সাঁঝের রস খাব বলে কতদিন খুঁজছি তোমাকে। তোমার আর দেখা নেই।

বিনোদ বলল: দেখ দেখি কাণ্ড। একটা সংবাদ তো পাঠাতে পারতে মাষ্টারদা। আমি দিয়ে আসতাম।

আমি বল্লাম: তোমার বাড়ী গিয়ে রস খাব তাই আর খবর দিইনি। বিনোদ একটু হেসে বলল: আমার সাথেই চল মাষ্টার মহাশয়। দুপুরে গাছ কেটে রেখে এসেছি। ফাগুন মাসের সাঁঝের রসের বড় সোয়াদ। চল আমার সাথেই চল। আমিও এই সুযোগের অপেক্ষায় ছিলাম। যেতে যেতে অনেক কথা হল। বিনোদ আমার কথায় জবাব দিয়ে বলেছিল: মাইটার খুব অসুখ হয়েছিল তাই আর সেদিন সভায় যেতে পারিনি। আমি যমুনার খবর নিলাম। ভাল আছে যমুনা। যমুনার মা ভাল আছে। সংসারের নানা কথা বলতে বলতে পথ শেষ হয়ে গেল।

বাড়ী এসেই বিনোদ ডাকল যমুনাকে, যমুনার মাকে। যমুনার মা মাদুর এনে বসতে দিল। যমুনাও বেরিয়ে এল। আদর করে যমুনাকে কোলে বসালাম। যমুনা বলে চলল তার রাজ্যের খবর। কোন পুতুলটা ভেঙে গেছে। তাকে তার বাবা জামা কিনে দিয়েছে। বাবা বলেছে তাকে আর মাকে নিয়ে একদিন তারকেশ্বর পুজো দিতে যাবে।

আমি বললুম: কাল পাঠশালায় গিয়ে কি খবর বলবে যমুনা। ..... যমুনা কি বলে ফেলে তার জন্য বুক টিপ টিপ করতে লাগল।

যমুনা বলল: আপনি এসেছিলেন এ কথা বলব। আমি যেন হাঁফ ছেড়ে বাঁচলাম। বুঝলাম সেই ঘটনায় যমুনা ও তার মায়ের ওপর কোন চোট পড়েনি।

বিনোদ রস নিয়ে এল। যমুনার মা নিয়ে এল কাঁচের গেলাস। যমুনার মা রস খেতে দিল আমাকে। আমার কথায় যমুনাকেও দিল, দিল বিনোদকেও।

রস খাবার পর বিনোদ যমুনাকে বল্ল পান এনে দিতে। যমুনার মা পান পাঠিয়ে দিল যমুনার হাত দিয়ে। বাবাকে পান দিয়ে যমুনা একটা কৌটা এনে রাখল বাবার কাছে।

আমি বললাম: ওটা কি বিনোদ?

বিনোদ একগাল হেসে বলল: আর বল কেন মাষ্টারদা—এ তোমাদের ঠেলায়।

: আমাদের ঠেলায়! সে আবার কি? আমি জানতে চাই। বিনোদ বলে: মেয়ে তোমাদের পাঠশালায় যায়, সেখানে সে শিখে এসেছে যেখানে সেখানে থুথু ফেলতে নেই। আর আমরা কি আর লেখাপড়া করেছি যে এ সব জানব? মেয়ের শাসনে এই কৌটা করতি হয়েছে। পান খেয়ে পিক এই কৌটায় ফেলি। সকালে ধুয়ে ওর মা রেখে দেয়।

যমুনাকে দু'হাতে কোলের মধ্যে টেনে নিয়ে আদর করে বললাম বাঃ বেশ।

বিনোদ বলল: আরো আছে ঠাকুরদা। এই দেখ এটা বিড়ি খাইয়া ফেলার কৌটা।

আমি বললাম : এটাও কি যমুনার শাসনে ?

বিনোদ বলল : এক রকম তাই বলতি পারেন। তবে ওটা যমুনার মায়ের দয়ার হইয়াছে। বললে, মেয়ের কথায় যখন কৌটার পানের পিক ফেলা শুরু কইরেছো তখন এই কৌটাটায় বিড়ি খেইয়ে ফেল। আমাকে আর পোড়া বিড়ি সারা বাড়ী ঝেঁটিয়ে বেড়াতে হবে না। কৌটাটা আমি ধুইয়ে রাখবো।

যমুনার মা হেসে বলল : খারাপ কইরেছি মাষ্টারদা ? আপনিই বল ?

আমি বললাম : খারাপ কি ? এতো ভালই হয়েছে। বিনোদের দিকে তাকিয়ে বললাম : বিনোদ তা হলে মেয়ের কাছে অনেক শিখেছ। বিনোদ একটু হেসে বলল : তা মেয়ে অনেক শিখিয়েছে ঠাকুরদা। সে কথা আর তোমাকে বলা যাবে না। ঠেইকে শিখেছি। এইটুকু মেয়ে হলে কি হবে ঠাকুরদা, খুব সাবধানে থাকতি হয়। খারাপ কিছু করার জো নাই। —ছোটরাও ছোট নয় ঠাকুরদা—খুব সাবধান।

নানা কথার পর সেদিন চলে এসেছিলাম। বিনোদের বাড়ী থেকে। যমুনা হেসে হেসে বলল, আবার আসবেন। যমুনার মা বলল, অনেক দিন পরে এসেছেন। আবার আসবেন। আপনি এলি ভাল লাগে।

বিনোদ অনেক দূর পর্যন্ত এগিয়ে দিয়ে গিয়েছিল। ..... পথে বেরিয়েই আমার মনে হয়েছিল আমি যেন অনেক হাল্কা হয়ে গেছি। বার বার মনে পড়ছিল বিনোদের কথা।

ছোটরাও ছোট নয়, ঠাকুরদা, ... খুব সাবধান।

একতা

মৃগেন্দ্র মোহন মিশ্র
৮ম শ্রেণী

কথায় বলে "একতাই বল"। কেউ একা একটি কাজ হয়ত দশ দিনে করতে পারে, কিন্তু অনেকে মিলে মিশে সেই কাজ একতাবদ্ধ হ'য়ে করলে হয়ত একদিনে করা যায়।

তাই এই প্রাচীন প্রবাদটিতে একতাবদ্ধ হয়ে কাজ করবার নির্দেশ দেওয়া হয়েছে। মানুষের জীবনে যে কোন মহৎ কাজ একার দ্বারা সম্ভব হয় না। মানুষ যদি একতাবদ্ধ হয়ে এইরূপ বৃহৎ জনকল্যাণমূলক কাজগুলি করতে সচেষ্ট হয় তবে আমাদের সমাজে দ্রুত উন্নতি আসবে। একতাবদ্ধ হয়ে কাজ করলে তার সুফল শুধু যে সমাজ জীবনে লাভ করা যায় তাহা নহে—পারিবারীক জীবনেও একতাবদ্ধ হলে আমাদের কর্ম প্রণালী আরো সুশৃংখল হবে।

পৃথিবীতে যে সকল দেশ বা জাতি উন্নতির শীর্ষ শিখরে আরোহণ করেছে—তার মূলে রয়েছে একতাবদ্ধ হ'য়ে কাজ করবার এক অদম্য স্পৃহা।

তাই কথায় আছে—

"দশে মিলি করি কাজ
হারি জিতি নাহি লাজ"

ফল বিভিন্ন স্বাদের হয় কেন

Rabi Deb
Class—XI Agriculture

আমরা প্রায়ই নানা ঋতুতে নানা ধরনের ফল খেয়ে থাকি। প্রত্যেক ফলেরই একটা নিজস্ব বৈশিষ্ট্য লক্ষ্য করা যায়। বৈশিষ্ট্য শুধু এদের আকার আয়তনে নয়, বৈশিষ্ট্য রয়েছে এদের স্বাদ ও গন্ধে। কোন ফল খেতে টক, কোনটা মিষ্টি আবার কোনটা টক মিষ্টি দুটোই। এই বিভিন্নতার কারণ ফলের মধ্যে উপস্থিত এক ধরনের যৌগ যা ফলের স্বাদ ও গন্ধের পরিবর্তন ঘটায়। সাধারণতঃ ফলের মধ্যে সুক্রোজ, অ্যাসিড, ভিটামিন, সেলুলোজ, প্রোটিন, শ্বেতসার ইত্যাদি বর্তমান। কোন ফলের মধ্যে সুক্রোজের পরিমাণ বেশি থাকলে সেই ফল মিষ্টি হয়। যদি অ্যাসিডের পরিমাণ বেশি হয় তবে তা টক হয়ে থাকে। আবার যদি সুক্রোজ এবং অ্যাসিডের পরিমাণ সমান হয় তবে সেই ফল টক মিষ্টি দুটোই হয়। অনেক সময় ফল কাঁচা অবস্থায় টক লাগলেও তা পাকলে মিষ্টি লাগে। এক্ষেত্রে ফলের মধ্যে রাসায়নিক পরিবর্তনে অ্যাসিডের পরিমাণ কমে গিয়ে শর্করার পরিমাণ বেড়ে যায়। সুতরাং ফলের মধ্যে উপস্থিত নানা যৌগ এবং তাদের রাসায়নিক পরিবর্তনের ফলেই ফলের স্বাদ ও গন্ধের বিভিন্নতা দেখা যায়।

ফেলে আসা দিনগুলি □ শ্রীবীরভদ্র

কৈশোরের স্বপ্নরাঙা
ফেলে আসা দিনগুলি
পিছনে পথের বাঁকে
পড়েছিল ঢাকা,
কে জানিত সবি তার
মনের নক্ষত্র লোকে
তারায় তারায় কবে
হয়ে গেছে আঁকা।

সীমিত জীবনাদর্শে
সেদিন ভরেনি মন,
আরো দেখা অজানার
নিত্য হাতছানি
আবেশে বিবশ করে
নিয়ে গেল কোথা হতে
কোথা নাহি জানি।

মনের মতন ক'রে
গড়িতে জীবন সেথা
কল্পনায় অভিভূত
ছন্নছাড়া কবি,
মাণিকের খোঁজে মেতে
সাগর বেলার তটে
কুড়ায়েছি রাশি রাশি
তুচ্ছ নুড়ি সবি।

অস্ত রবির প্রভায়
অবসাদে ক্ষণ থেমে
পিছু পানে অসহায়
যবে ফিরে দেখি,
ফেলে আসা দিনগুলি
মূর্ত্য হয় সারা মনে
কত না আপন ক'রে
করে ডাকাডাকি।

জীবনে পেয়েছি যত
জানি তাঁরা আশাতীত
তবু কোথা তৃপ্তি তায়
ভরেনিকো মন,
না পাওয়া কিসের লাগি
তপ্ত মরু তৃষ্ণা বুকে
ছুটেছি আলেয়া পিছে
ক্ষিপ্ত অকারণ।

ভগ্নাক্রান্ত দেহ মন
পরন্ত বেলার ছায়ে
[illegible]
সন্ধ্যা তারা সম,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

'गीत'

शशांक शेखर
कक्षा-११

उन्मन प्राण बहुत अकुलाये,
जिस दिन मैंने गीत न गाया।
पराभूत गिर पड़ी कल्पना
पंख कटे बेबस खंजन सी,
पट पर मन के मीत न उतरे
जिस दिन मैंने गीत न गाया। उन्मन प्राण.....

तृष्णा के सैकत पुलिनों पर
मृग मरीचिका की छल माया
प्राण-वीण रस सुधा सरसे
जिस दिन मैंने गीत न गाया। उन्मन प्राण.....

भीगा भीगा सा ये मौसम
मन की पीड़ा को सब पीकर
सरस बुंद जन जन पर बरसे
उस दिन प्रिय संगीत सुनाया। सन्मन प्राण.....

सूनी है हर संध्या चितवन
प्रेम प्यास श्रृंगार नहीं है
तिमिर घनेस फैल रहा है
जो मन को स्वीकार नहीं है
शिशिर हेमंत सदन पर हरषे
उस दिन मैंने गीत न गाया। उन्मन प्राण.....

मधुऋतु वासंती सुषमा से
प्रकृति नटी श्रृंगार सजाया
पिक, चातक, खृंगराज, पपीहा
पंचम सरगम गीत सुनाया
सुरभि पगी मलयज जब बगरे
उस दिन मैंने गीत सुनाया। सन्मन प्राण.....

कीमत संतुलन

सुनिल किशोर प्रसाद
कक्षा–आठ 'ग'

मांग और पूर्ति में हुई एक दौड़,
दोनों भागे पीछा छोड़
हुआ उनमें संघर्ष घमासान
कोई न हारा, दोनों रहे समान।
जहाँ दोनो रहे समान
वहीं हुआ कीमत निर्माण।
दोनो को समझ बुद्धिमान
ग्राहक झुण्ड वही आ टपका,
दूसरी फर्में रही असमान
और उनको लगा गहरा झटका।
उत्पादन बोला :-
तुम सब खेलते चलो ऐसा ही खेल,
हमारा उत्पाद लदी, चलती दीखें रेल।
आज के बाजार का यही निशान
यही होता है कीमत समाधान।

इतिहास बनाना सीखो

राजेश ओझा
कक्षा-दस 'ख'

अपने हाथों से अपना
इतिहास बनाना सीखो।
कच्चे डोर से अब तुम
फौलाद बनाना सीखो॥

देश की सुरक्षा के लिए
तलवार उठाना सीखो।
भ्रष्टाचार के विरूद्ध
आवाज उठाना सीखो॥

हर दम हर पल देश के
लिए तैयार रहना सीखो।
अपने हाथों से संसार में
नाम कमाना सीखो॥

धर्म के नाम पर

उमेश कुमार गुप्ता
कक्षा-दस "ख"

धर्म के नाम पर उपद्रव
ऐसे ही होते रहेंगे,
कुछ रोते रहेंगे
कुछ सिर तक चादर ताने
चैन की नींद सोते रहेंगे।

मसजिद, गिरजाघर, शिवाला
वसीयतनामे हैं
मुल्ला, पंडित, पुजारियो के नाम।
इतिहास गवाह है,
मजहब के ठेकेदार ने इन्हें
आदर्शों के नाम पर
बेच तक डाला।

एक जानवर के खातिर
इनसान जानवर बन जाता है,
ठंडा खुन उफन जाता है
सौ दो सौ जानों की क्या चिंता
धर्म रहे, कर्म रहे
आदमी भले ही बेशर्म रहे।

बस, आधुनिक ठेकेदार
राजनीतिबाजों की जेबें गर्म रहें।
ये लोग इसी तरह
घृणा के बीज बांते रहेंगे
जब तक नहीं चेतेंगे हम आप
धर्म के नाम पर उपद्रव
ऐसे ही होते रहेंगे।

□ 卐 □

भाग्य

राजेश ओझा
कक्षा-दस "ख"

भाग्य वह नही है,
जो आज है कल नही है।
छप्पर फाड़कर जो देती है,
यह वह दौलत नहीं॥

साथ है भाग्य नही है,
चाँदी है चमक नही है।
पल में नही बनता है,
अलावदीन का चिराग नहीं॥

भाग्य तो बनता है;
अपने मेहनत से।
कण-कण जोडने से
बनता यह पर्वत है॥

जब आलस आता है,
काम बिगड़ जाता है।
हाथ खुला रह जाता है
चिड़िया उड़ जाती है॥

□ 卐 □

नेता मेरा नाम

विजय कुमार छेत्री
कक्षा-१२ 'कला'

नेतागिरी जाति है मेरी, सेवा-भावना मन में है भरी
रहूँ मैं क्यों कुर्सी से दूर खड़ा
जब सामने चुनाव माँ है पड़ा।
जब तक कुर्सी न पा लूँ,
तब तक जनता का शुभ चिन्तक हूँ
मैं तो तुम्हारा सेवक हूँ
भारत की जनता को मेरा शतबार प्रणाम।
बस एक बार कर दो मेरा संसद-गमन
नेहरू और गाँधी के पथ पर मैं चलता जाऊँगा
चलते चलते सीधा दिल्ली पहुँच जाऊँगा।
नेता हूँ मैं जाति का न हिन्दु, न ईसाई, न सिक्खका
काम है मेरा लुट के खाना, जैसे एक कसाई का।
लोगो को टकराकर अपना रास्ता बनाऊँगा
'फूट और वैरो' को नीति मैं अपनाऊँगा।
पहले दंगे भड़काऊँगा, फिर राहत कार्य करवाऊँगा
सड़क तोड़कर पुल बनाऊँ, पुल तोड़कर बिजली घर
जिससे लोग समझे कि रहा है कुछ कर।
हर एक पाँच सालों पर यही कार्य अपनाऊँगा
स्वीटजरलैंड के बैंकों में, मैं भी खाते खुलवाऊँगा।

मां की ममता

प्रेम किशोर प्रसाद
नवम् श्रेणी

१)

तुम्हें क्या बतांए
कहां से टूट गए हैं हम
सप्तमी के चांद की तरह
आधे रह गए हैं हम।
टूटती है प्यार में दुनियां
तोड़ा है ममता ने हमें,
नहीं मिलेगी ना ही मिली है किसी को
खोई हुई ममता।
ममता जो पहुंच चुकी ईश्वर के पास
अरे दिल अपने को प्रतिष्ठित कर,
इधर उधर क्यों भटकन में पड़ा है
ममता का नक्श सामाजिकता में ढूंढ,
तभी तुम्हारी ममता और तुम्हारे साथ
न्याय हो सकेगा।

□ 卐 □

२)

परीक्षा का भय

परीक्षा तेरा नाम सुनकर हम सब कंपित हो जाते हैं।
तेरी याद आते ही ये 'फैशन' फीके पड़ जाते है॥
भूल कर तन्त्र-मन्त्र सब चिन्ता में पड़ जाते है।
बन्द पड़ी किताबों को सब पढ़ने में लग जाते हैं॥
ये खान-पान और मस्त चाल छू-मन्तर हो जाते हैं।
ये लाल टमाटर से चेहरे काले बैंगन बन जाते हैं॥
तैयारी में तेरी देवी दिन रात एक हो जाते हैं।
आँख लगे तनिक यदि तो तेरे ही स्वप्न ही आते है॥

□ 卐 □

फैसाला

सुनील किशोर प्रसाद, 8 'ग'

शाम का समय था। मैं बाजार से कुछ सामान लेने जा रहा था। अभी मैं चौराहे तक पहुचा था कि एक कमजोर काँपता-सा हाथ मेरी ओर बढ़ा। वह एक भिखारी का हाथ था। मैंने उस भिखारी की ओर देखा। भिखारी कह रहा था, "भैयाजी दो दिन का भूखा हू", कुछ दे दो।" मुझे उस पर दया आ गई और मैंने अपनी जेब से दो रुपये का नोट निकाल कर उसे दे दिया। दो रुपये का नोट देखकर भिखारी बहुत खुश हुआ और मुझे दुआए" देता हुआ एक ओर चला गया।

लगभग आधे घन्टे के बाद जब मैं बाजार से लौट रहा था, तो उसी चौराहे पर बहुत भीड़ देखा। पूछने पर पता चला कि कोई भिखारी नशे में धुत कार से कुचलकर मर गया। मैं नजदीक आकर देखा तो यह वही भिखारी था इस दृश्य को देखकर मेरा हृदय ग्लानि से भर गया और मैं अपने आपको उस भिखारी की मौत का जिम्मेदार समझने लगा।

इस घटना को घटे कुछ ही दिन बीते थे कि एक भिखारी मेरे द्वार पर आया और मुझसे खाने के लिए कुछ माँगने लगा। मुझे वही घटना याद आ गई। मैंने सोचा— यह भिखारी भी मेरे द्वारा दिए गए पैसा की शराब न पी जाए। यह सोचकर मैंने उसे कुछ नहीं दिया।

सुबह जब मैं सोकर उठा तो मुहल्ले के बाहर कुछ भीड़ देखा। पता लगा कि कोई भिखारी भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मर गया। मैंने पास जाकर देखातो यह वही भिखारी था जिसे मैंने कल अपने घर से दुत्कार कर भगाया था।

फैसाला आपके हाथ में है— क्या इस मौत का भी मैं ही जिमेवार हू"?

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पहाड़ों की रानी

प्रशांत मणि प्रधान, कक्षा— ११ 'बी'

दार्जिलिंग को 'पहाड़ों की रानी' कहा गया है। अक्टूबर के महीने से यहाँ देश-विदेश के लोग भ्रमण करने के लिए आते हैं। यहाँ सुहावना धूप खिला रहता हैं। यहाँ घूमने में बड़ा आनन्द आता है। दार्जिलिंग शहर भारत के उत्तर-पूरब में स्थित है। यहाँ से हिमाच्छादित कंचनजंघा को देखकर दर्शक मंत्रमुग्ध हो जाते है। यहाँ कभी चमचमाती सुनहली धूप खिलती है, तो थोड़ी देर बाद रिमझिम पानी बरसने लगती है। कभी बादल को हमचीरते हुए आगे बढ़ते हैं, तो कभी बादल हमसे कई मील नीचे घाटियों में रूई के ढेर से पड़े मालुम होते हैं। दार्जिलिंग से करीब सात मील की दूरी पर टाइगर हिल नामक स्थान स्थित हैं। वहाँ से एवरेस्ट शिखर दिखाई देता है। टाइगर हिल में सूर्योदय का दृश्य देखने के लिए देश-विदेश से भी पर्यटक आते है।

जब हम देखते हैं कि एवरेस्ट और कंचनजंघा पर सूर्य की किरणें पड़ती हैं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे सोने के पहाड़ हों। हर समय बदलते दृश्य मन को मुग्ध कर लेता हैं। हमारा मन ही नहीं भरता है। इच्छा होती है कि प्रकृति की इस निराली शोभा को देखते ही रहें।

यहाँ हमें कुछ दर्शनीय चीज देखने को मिलता है। जैसे-- यहाँ के म्यूजियम में पर्वतारोहण सम्बन्धी अनेक चीज हमें देखने को मिलता है। एवरेस्ट विजय के समय तेन्जिंग ने जिन चीजों का प्रयोग किया था, वे भी हमें इसी म्यूजियम में देखने को मिलता है। इसी प्रकार यहाँ हमें पदमजा नायडू चिड़िया घर भी देखने को मिलता है। इस चिड़िया घर में ऊँचाई वाले इलाकों में पाये जाने वाले जन्तु रूसी बाघ, याक, भालू आदि हमें देखने को मिलता है। इसके अलावा हमें कुछ विशेष आकर्षक दर्शनीय स्थान रज्जुमार्ग (रोपवे), सिंचल लेक, बिक्टोरिया आदि देखने को मिलता है। यहाँ हमें छोटी लाइन की **Toy Train** भी देखने को मिलता है। यहाँ अनेक स्कूल और कॉलेज भी स्थित है। इन स्कूल-कॉलेज में दूर-दूरके छात्र-छात्राएँ शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए आते हैं। यहाँ हमें घिरलिंग भी देखने को मिलता है। हमें यहीं पर संसार का सबसे ऊँचा घूम नामक रेलवे स्टेशन देखने को मिलता है। यहाँ हमें बहुत सारे चाय बागान भी देखने को मिलते है। दार्जिलिंग चाय विश्व में पहला नम्बर में आता है। दार्जिलिंग चाय देश-विदेश के लोग काफी रकम देकर खरीदते हैं और बड़े चाव से पीते हैं। दार्जिलिंग चाय पीने के बाद भी ऐसा लगता है की जीभ में ही चाय लगा हुआ है।

यहाँ हम भारत के विभिन्न लोगों को देखते है। पर अधिक संख्या नेपालियों की हैं। ये लोग बड़ा ही कर्मठ, मिलनसार, शिष्ट और मिष्टभाषी होते हैं। नेपाली यहाँ की प्रमुख भाषा है, तथा हिन्दी से काफी मिलती है। लेकिन यहाँ अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रयोग भी अधिक से अधिक लोग करते है। अतः दार्जिलिंग को सारे देश - विदेश के लोग 'पहाड़ों की रानी' नाम से जानते है।

फूल तो बहुत है,
मगर गुलाब जैसा नहीं
पहाड़ी स्थान तो बहुत है,
मगर दार्जिलिंग जैसा नहीं है॥